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American Library Association

78 East Washington Street, Chicago

Library Book Outlook

Of the past fortnight's interesting new books, five appear to be of outstanding importance. William Beebe's *'Galapagos; World's End'* (608, Putnam, \$9) is a record of the expedition undertaken to that little-visited group of islands lying on the Equator, some six hundred miles west of Ecuador. Robert E. Annin's *'Woodrow Wilson: a Character Study'* (Biography, Dodd, \$2.50) ought to be authoritative. William C. Redfield's *'With Congress and Cabinet'* (Biography, Doubleday, \$3) is by the former Secretary of Commerce in Wilson's first cabinet. Morley Roberts' *'W. H. Hudson: a Portrait'* (Biography, Dutton, \$5) is said to be a delightful informal biography, written by an intimate friend of forty years' standing. The fifth book is the new volume of *'O. Henry Memorial Prize Stories'* for 1923, chosen by the Society of Arts and Sciences (Fiction, Doubleday, \$2).

New fiction titles include Berta Ruck's *'The Leap-Year-Girl'* (Dodd, \$2), a love-story in which a village girl, fearing to become an old maid, proposes to a young man, with inevitable complications; George A. Birmingham's *'King Tommy'* (Bobbs, \$2), in which a modest Irish clergyman becomes involved in a German royalist plot in Berlin; Natalie S. Lincoln's *'The Thirteenth Letter'* (Appleton, \$1.75), a detective story; Ralph D. Paine's *'Four Bells'* (Houghton, \$2), a modern romance of the Spanish Main; Harold Bindloss's *'Green Timber'* (Stokes, \$1.90), an adventure story of the sea and the Canadian timber-lands; and Rafael Sabatini's *'Mistress Wilding'* (Houghton, \$2), a Monmouth's Rebellion romance, originally published in 1910.

Two new volumes have just been added to the celebrated Home University Library of Useful Knowledge. They are *'Our Forerunners'*, by Miles C. Burkitt (913.4, Holt, \$1), a study of paleolithic man's civilization in western Europe and the Mediterranean basin; and *'Commercial Geography'*, by Marion I. Newbigin (650, Holt, \$1).

Doran's *'Modern Readers' Bookshelf'* is a new series which the publishers hope will contribute toward the quickening of the present-day desire to know. In this it seems to be a rival of the newly-established 'Home University Library of Modern Knowledge' (Holt). The volumes of this new undertaking are cloth-bound sixteenmos, and sell for \$1.25 each.

The three volumes already published are *'St. Francis of Assisi'*, by G. K. Chesterton; *'The Story of the Renaissance'*, by Sidney Dark (940); and *'Everyday Biology'*, by J. Arthur Thomson (570). Other volumes in preparation are *'Atoms and Electrons'*, by I. W. N. Sullivan; *'Victorian Poetry'*, by John Drinkwater; and *'The Poetry of Architec-*

ture', by Frank Rutter. The volumes are designed to be simple, short, and authoritative.

Byron's centenary (April 19th) casts its shadow before, at least in the publishing field. D. Appleton and Company have just brought out a new edition of Byron's poems, selected and edited by H. J. C. Grierson (821, \$4). The editor's aim has been to make the contents of this edition thoroly representative of Byron's work, and to include all that is necessary to an appreciation of the poet's chief characteristics.

Other forthcoming Byron Centenary publications are *'Byron'*, a new biography, by Desmond MacCarthy; *'Byron the Poet'*, a collection of addresses and essays by various writers, edited by Walter A. Briscoe; *'Byron: the Last Journey, 1823-1824'*, by Harold Nicolson; *'The Political Career of Lord Byron'*, by Dora Neill Raymond (Holt); *'Byron and Greece'*, by Harold Spender; and *'Byron in England: His Fame and After-Fame'*, by S. C. Chew, being a survey of criticism, parody, and similar matters affecting Byron during the past hundred years. Most of the foregoing are British publications which will doubtless be issued also by American publishers.

The second of four volumes entitled *'Wonders of the Past'* (913, Putnam, \$5 a vol.) has been published. This work, edited by J. A. Hammerton, is a popular survey of the marvels of antiquarian research in all parts of the world. The list of contributors numbers more than thirty, including such names as Prof. A. H. Sayce, Sir William M. Ramsay, Prof. Flinders Petrie, Prof. J. L. Myres, and Arthur Weigall. Each of the first two contains about 550 pages, and the whole work will contain 1500 illustrations, 100 of which are to be in color. The other volumes are to follow at intervals of about two months.

Following on the completion of *'Wonders of the Past'*, Putnam's will issue a new work, entitled *'The World of To-day'* (910, 4 vols., \$5 a vol.). This will present in a clear and concise way the things which every intelligent person should know of the various countries and peoples of the present-day world. Like its predecessors it will be amply illustrated with fine photographic reproductions, besides many color-plates. The editors, Sir Harry Johnston and L. Haden Guest, both have had wide experience in study and travel.

The *'Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie'* is doubtless in every American library. A new edition, containing all of the material of the original five-dollar edition, is now available at a greatly-reduced price (Houghton, \$1.50).

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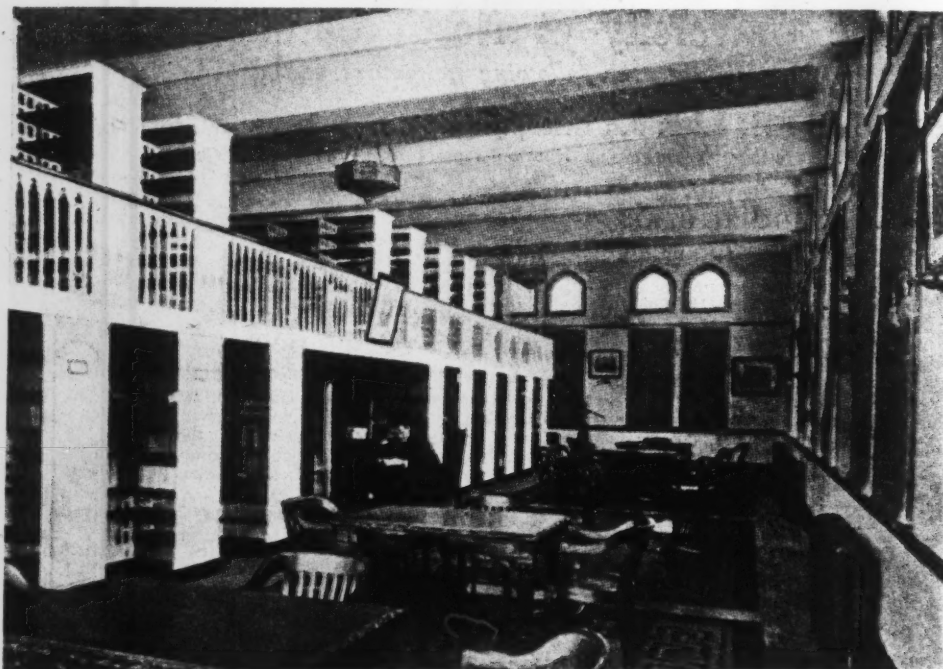
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

APRIL 1, 1924



Children's Books for Truth and Beauty

By ANNA P. MASON,

Supervisor of Work With Children, St. Louis Public Library.

IN THE BEGINNING were the Three R's, Reading, 'Riting, 'Rithmetic, counted the foundation of knowledge and, for a long period, the only essentials in what was termed education. Just a simple matter it was to be wise then. One could glibly say that to be able to read, write and figure, was the only essential for success and happiness, and it was useless to go any further on the path of learning. But the trouble with that conclusion was that when one had acquired this broad education he had gone out into fields of unknown experience and was left unguided to search out the road which he must travel.

Modern education seeks to train the mind to give the best possible direction to the paths leading out from the three great portals of learning. The fields of reading and writing are full of tangled underbrush and rank overgrowth and call to the teacher and librarian unceasingly for attention. School and library must be on the alert to clear the way, tearing out the harmful and useless, blowing up the dead stumps of prejudice and intolerance which only serve to wreck the unobserving and unthinking, and letting the normal, the beautiful and the constructive aspects of the open spaces of literature work for the child's inspiration.

"Culture," said Matthew Arnold, "is a pursuit of our total perfection by means of getting to know, on all matters which most concern us, the best which has been thought and said in the world." As I understand, the ideal method of instruction in reading is that by which children will grasp from the printed page a perfect thought rather than an accumulation of word signs. During the period when the child is confined to primers and readers it is comparatively easy to control his reading, but when his vocabulary increases to the point permitting wide choice of books the real problem is at hand. It is right here that the first step must be taken in the preparation which is to lead to the proper appreciation of English standards

when high school required reading lists are presented. How can you expect a boy or girl who has been reading inferior children's books to blossom out as a lover of good English literature in high school? In the days when there was little juvenile literature, and that consisting of such titles as "Pilgrim's Progress" and "Robinson Crusoe," it was all very well to let reading habits drift until high school age. Now, however, with the quantity of juveniles so easily accessible there must be wise guidance from the beginning, and the gap between the carefully planned primer or reader and high school English should be diligently covered by the influence of those specializing in the knowledge of children's literature. Right along with the recognition of words and phrases should be developed an appreciation of the best standards of thought and expression, whether it be in the fable, the folk or fairy tale, the book of information or in the realm of pure fiction.

In a recent book about pirates by Ralph Bergengren, there is an account of a company of "Gentlemen All and Merry Companions," as they style themselves, and they are represented as seated in rocking chairs which they had captured from a ship laden with furniture. They rock and rock in bored silence until one of them bursts forth in great exasperation: "I wish I knew how to read! We can't always be a-drinkin' and a-gamblin' and a-carousin'. We can't always be a-rovin' of the seas and a-burvin' of treasure. When I was a kid I didn't see no sense in school: no sense whatever! and yet here I be, a-sittin' in a fifteen dollar red paint and varnish rockin'-char with nothin' to do but blink my peepers at that blame old ocean. And to think of all them good books that we've had to heave overboard." That set them all talking about books for a few moments, but the conversation soon languished, as needs must when none of them had ever read one. These pirates put their desires into action, captured a New England school teacher and brought her to

their desert island. But she only stayed long enough to teach them to read "The dog is on the mat." Consequently, they remained pirates to the end of their days.

With children's books as with those of the adult world the output is increasing yearly. Almost anyone who can write at all thinks he may as well have a try at a juvenile. And never has so much interest in children's books been shown as is in evidence today. Unfortunately that very interest is often detrimental because of the general ignorance of the subject displayed by those championing the use of books. All sorts of lists are published and scattered broadcast and become a basis of selection in the hand of some misguided parent or guardian. When one can pick up a pamphlet, issued by some substantial organization and find recommended there such a title as this, "Grunt Grunts and Smiley Smile Outdoors," or note an unattractive edition of some classic mentioned where a beautiful one could be obtained for the same price, or read of some book of home games—widely heralded as a mother's helper—in which there are directions for throwing cookies around the table, one realizes that it is up to teachers and librarians to stand together for proper emphasis upon good standards.

Think what it means to read! The intimate absorption of another's thought which begins when the printed page has been mastered and even when only pictures can be understood. Is it fair to put before an eager questioning mind even a bad picture book, with bad coloring and design, lack of proportion and truth to the realities? Would you have him develop his imagination in constructive channels? Then see that he forms true mental images in the beginning, thru the highest enjoyment of sense perception. The thought of the newspaper funny page cannot but obtrude itself here.

I am told that there is considerable opposition at the present time to the use of fairy tales with young children. The cry is give them the true things of life rather than the untrue, facts and not fanciful lies. Is it better to follow the adventures of some scatterbrain hero who runs about the world striking down ruthlessly all who stand in his way, or dream of Alice's adventures in Wonderland and perhaps meet with Mrs. Bedonebyyourself in that amusing tale of the Water Babies. As Kingsley says, "Some people think there are no fairies. Cousin Cramchild tells little folks so in his Conversations. Well, perhaps there are none—in Boston, U. S., where he was raised. And Aunt Agitate, in her Arguments on political economy, says there are none. Well, perhaps there

are none—in her political economy. But it is a wide world, my little man—and thank heaven for it, for else, between crinolines and theories, some of us would get squashed—and plenty of room in it for fairies, without people seeing them; unless of course, they look in the right place. The most wonderful and the strongest things in the world, you know, are just the things which no one can see; and so there may be fairies in the world, and they may be just what makes the world go round to the old tune of love, and yet no one may be able to see them except those whose hearts are going round to that same tune."

In the selection of fairy tales it is generally agreed that it is best to begin with the old tales handed down for no one knows how many hundreds of years which have stood the test of ages. Comparatively few modern fairy stories are worth while and it may be because of this fact that so many objections are made to this type of literature. There are however notable titles in modern imaginative literature. I have mentioned two classics of this type and to them I might add other standards as typical of the best that have been written. I am thinking of such books as Macdonald's "Princess and the Goblin" and "At the back of the North Wind," of Selma Lagerlöf's "Adventures of Nils," of Kipling's "Jungle Books," of Barrie's "Peter Pan," of "The Little Lame Prince," and of what Howard Pyle has done for children. Coming to more recent publications, Beston's "Firelight Fairy Book" is said by an authority to have the "quality, interest and wonder of the Arabian Nights conceived in an atmosphere of the western world." The Newbery Medal, awarded for the year's most distinguished contribution to American literature for children, was given last spring to Hugh Lofting for his "Voyages of Dr. Dolittle." This was the second in a series of which the first was "Dr. Dolittle" and one very recently published is entitled "Dr. Dolittle's Post-office." These books tell the story of quaint, kindly, absolutely original Dr. Dolittle who having learned the language of most of the animals, fish and birds in the world, renounces his regular practice to serve those who are often called the poor dumb brutes. He travels about and the reader, be he young or old, follows his adventures with absorbed interest and a new and more tender regard for all living things. The tales are rich in story appeal and delightful restrained humor.

When our young friends have come to the place where they can read fairy lore of this type, they may be led to understand and enjoy literature expressing a diversity of interest and

power. The great religious stories of the world, including the entrancing tales of early mythology and the sublimely human narratives of the Old Testament, if properly presented will not only appeal to the imagination, but implant in a consciousness an idea of mankind's struggle to reach higher conceptions of conduct. Early legends and simple hero tales show the gradually developing expression of ethical ideas in the history of the race. Until a comparatively recent time, there were not many other types of literature to be used with younger children. Today, however, there are excellent simple biographies, interesting, easily read narratives of historical anecdote, and a small but increasing amount of good fiction.

In choosing books for youngest readers the most common and most fatal mistake is that of selecting material which contains foolish or sentimental subject matter. The simplest child's book must contain certain elements of dignity or it is not worth while. There must be dignity of phrase, of subject, of humor. As so often quoted, Hawthorne said in the preface to his "Wonder Book": "Children possess an unestimated sensibility to whatever is deep or high in imagination or feeling, so long as it is simple likewise. It is only the artificial and the complex that bewilder them." He also said that he did not permit himself to write down to children, rather he "suffered his theme to soar when he himself was buoyant enough to follow without an effort."

In the realm of juvenile fiction there is a great source of power for enriching and inspiring life, thru the development of a love of beauty in form and character, thru a broader outlook upon the world, thru the recognition of moral standards and a sense of fair play. In concentrated interested attention upon strongly outlined characters in imaginary situations, if true in essence, the youthful mind may be inclined to develop charity and grow in judgment, to acquire a refined perception of humor and a well-proportioned idea of all human relationships. If the stories are carelessly selected the reverse of this may be true in a most deplorable sense.

In a recent interview on the subject of taking the slush and filth out of contemporary literature, Edwin Markham said, "My own cure for the sex slush popularity, is to provide children with fine books. The only way to thrust out an evil passion is to instill a fine passion in its place. So the way to thrust out slushy books is to put into young people's hands books, not of the mollycoddle type, but red-blooded and yet containing a glint of the stars." That is a good phrase, "red-blooded and yet containing

a glint of the stars." Life ought to be like that. Is it not possible to give our young people true pictures of life with all its matter-of-fact reality and yet provide that "glint of the stars," that light and beauty and inspiration which shall create a vision of things as they should be, to be recognized, as it were, by an inner eye, and hungered after during those years when susceptibility to such emotions is so strong?

In Joan of Arc's day "they held a function and banished the fairies and denounced them as kinsmen of the fiend," Mark Twain tells us, and the little Joan protested that fairies were the truest friends the children ever had. Later the Maid of Orleans heard the voice of God in a time of despair and darkness for her country, and she went forth in her frailty to accomplish the things that no French General could dream of. The "glint of the stars and red blood" were in her record.

In giving children the classic myths and legends, even if poorly retold, one is comparatively safe because, to quote Hawthorne once more, no matter what the handling of the story "it remains essentially the same, under changes that would affect the identity of almost anything else." But in fiction the fabric is modern not only in treatment but in subject, and if it is worth while it must be woven upon certain fixed principles as old as man's knowledge of the constructive attributes of life. No one interested in arousing literary appreciation would recommend a book that existed and was written with the sole purpose of preaching. The best in literature as in all the arts is expressed simply and without interpretation. It stands forth like the glory of the sunset, the enchantment of a starry firmament, or the steady inspiring vision of a beautiful landscape gradually revealed thru a lifting mist. It has aptly been said of literature that it exists not to save souls but to make them worth saving.

If there is to be a lasting peace in the world it must come from the cultivation of the international type of mind. Not only must our young people be well informed and serious in purpose toward the upbuilding of their own nation but they must be free from prejudice against foreign peoples, learn to recognize the humanity of the masses in all lands. They may do this not only by becoming familiar with the great classics of all countries which are so universal in their appeal, but by reading stories of home life in children's books which have been translated into English and which are constantly being increased in number, thus giving the American child a beautiful heritage as wide as the earth in sympathy and as rich and universal in significance as humanity itself.

Boys and girls who have had their share of the best folklore, history and classic legend, who have learned to enjoy "Robinson Crusoe," "Treasure Island," "Little Women," "Men of Iron," "Barnaby Lee," such stories as Cornelia Meigs' "Master Simon's Garden" and Hawes' "Quest" or Masefield's "Jim Davis" and who have loved the little Swiss "Heidi" or the Dutch "Hans Brinker," who have made merry and danced with the Russian Katrinka, have ridden thru Italy in the "Cart of Many Colors," there to laugh at the antics of "Pinocchio," they who have joined in the pranks of Norwegian "Inger-Johanne" and lived in pious and tender companionship with little French "Jean-Paul and his trained mice, Lady Greensatin and her Maid Rosette," who have followed the adventures of the German "Otto of the Silver Hand" or gone to school with "Tom Brown" in England—such young citizens may some day be the hope of the world and it seems impossible to believe that they will not at that time have in their souls some "glint of the stars" to light the action of red blood.

With the present wealth of juvenile literature children have an opportunity when quite young of becoming familiar with the dramatic form. Numerous good plays have been written, many of them founded upon the classics, others original, possessing literary quality and strength in composition and theme. Teachers are using them for group expression quite freely. Boys and girls should be encouraged to read the best of these in order that they may learn to appreciate dramatic style. If they have become accustomed to this form of English expression, it should be easier to develop a proper understanding of Shakespeare or even our modern literary drama.

As to poetry, every one knows that the love of pure rhythm is innate in the human soul even in infancy. Children love the sound of words which jingle or sing, and the thoughts of early childhood are pure poetry. Walter De La Mare recognizes this fact in his book of rhymes entitled "A Child's Day," as did also Robert Louis Stevenson in his "Child's Garden of Verses."

It is well that so much beautiful poetry has been written for children. It should be continuously presented and interpreted to them by sympathetic reading and as they grow to understand and love its message, they should be less susceptible to the sordid things of life. In this practical, machinery-driven age youth must be kept alive to the finer perceptions of reality and the more beautiful forms of its expression,

for, as Hilda Conkling says, "Loveliness that dies when I forget, comes alive when I remember."

Then there are the fine biographies for boys and girls, instilling admiration for sturdy souls who have proved that success means many things not blazoned upon the house tops and that no real victory is ever obtained without patience, industry, aspiration, service and sacrifice. Who can say what has been the influence upon the boys of this country of reading the lives of Lincoln and Roosevelt? And the many interesting and red-blooded accounts of our famous men and women find a happy response in the youthful reader as shown daily in the library children's rooms.

There remains to be mentioned the values of continuous absorption of good English. No formal instruction can ever be as conducive to perfect expression as the influence of continuous and interested reading of excellent English during the early years when vital impressions are being made. May we not hope that a child who has been encouraged to read worth while books from his earliest days may grow into some appreciation of those higher things which are presented in high school and college courses. Perhaps he might be willing even to grant great authors the right to bore him at times, as the literary editor of the *New York Tribune* recently said of certain writers whom he had learned to love.

Many specific titles have not been mentioned in the course of this discussion. It would be impossible to cover the field in such a way and convey any adequate help. However, wherever there is a library which has a children's department or an assistant who specializes in juvenile literature, the teacher and the child have a friend who devotes constant and serious consideration to the selection of the best in the great overflowing sea of new titles and who guards and interprets the old standards and searches for them in new and attractive editions.

In all that has been said of the advantages to be obtained from good books it must be remembered that joy in reading is the great end and aim of all real literature for, as Mrs. Browning says:

"We get no good

By being ungenerous, even to a book,
And calculating profits—so much help
By so much reading. It is rather when
We gloriously forget ourselves, and plunge
Soul—forward, headlong, into a book's profound,

Impassioned for its beauty, and salt of truth—
This then we get the right good from a book."

An Old Time Corner in a Children's Library

By IDA S. SIMONSON

Northern Illinois State Teachers' College, DeKalb.

FOR an entertaining, enlightening look into the past, take your way into the Children's Reading Room of the New York City Public Library. The long, low room with sunny casement windows and broad window seats, with red tiled floor and round low tables where sprays of larkspur or yellow daisies in blue bowls make gay centres, attracts you with its friendly cheerfulness. Its pictures of greenwood bowmen, of knights in combat, or ships on high blue seas will make you wish to choose a book from the rows and rows of books around the wall and join the eager children reading. But first you may pause to look closer at quaint prints of old London scenes—"mack'rel monger," cherry vender, or ballad pedlar—or to follow the wild chase of John Gilpin, pictured with riotous gaiety and jolly English coloring in prints hung just low enough for the delight of children. You may linger to trace out fascinating places in the "Ancientt Mappe of Fairyland," "newly discovered and set forth," that meets the gaze from under the glass covering of a table become too interesting for one ever to read at it. You will be attracted to special displays, as the one called *Riding the Sea*, and will stand in pleased bewilderment before the array of new books for children, splendid in gilt and colors of holiday binding, with marvel of illustration rivalling their marvel of stories. Then you will turn to the place where, behind glass doors kept locked, dwell their humble neighbors, gray looking little books that stand in dull rows or lie about in prim little piles on the glass shelves. From their dingy spotted covers of homely brown or faded blue, the yellowed pages of the favored few left open, the queer lettering and queerer woodcuts, you know them to be the penny chap books and old time primers that first led children into the land of books. In response to your interest the attendant will open for you the glass doors and you may turn their pages and look into a child's world of reading of a century gone by.

A strange, unchildlike childhood it must have been that could find delight in the adventures of one Mr. Mannerly, of Master Fake Tongue, or Miss Fib Teller. Surely any eager child, led by the charm of titles, would have turned first to this, "The Prettiest Book for Children," to read "The History of the Enchanted Castle Situated in the Fortunate Isles" until he encountered the Giant Instruction and learned that

the tale had been written by an "under-secretary to the aforesaid giant" who wrote to make "the little masters and misses" "as capable of thinking and knowing what is what as their papas and mammas." But there is the irresistible picture of the "strange, outlandish fellow in a flowered gown and hairy cap, with a long blue beard and white wand," who would have enticed him to follow until the irritating, mean confession: "As soon as I rise in the morning I wash my hands and face and comb my hair and my long blue beard." Happier was it to follow him, however, than to wrestle with this other little book, guileless appearing, "adorned" with the woodcut of a child yawning violently in bed while another in fresh morning apparel is seated on a stool, cheerfully and self-righteously meditating on the following:

"Suppose two children go to bed at the same time each night and one of them rises at six every morning and the other not till eight. In forty years the difference would exceed twenty-nine thousand hours. How many things might be done or earned in such a number of hours?"

To be rid of condemning reflection, what child would not have welcomed, even for learning's sake, this brightly pictured "Good Child's Book of Stops" that gives easy progress thru the labyrinths of the art of punctuation by its jingling verse with satisfying formula for counting one to a comma, two for a semicolon, three for a colon. Further "appeal to interest" has this little book of "Peter Piper's Practical Principles" with purpose to "Prevent the Pernicious Prevalence of Perverse Pronunciation" by means of "Pleasant and Profitable Paths to Proper, Plain, and Precise Pronunciation." What these "Paths" are is evident from the initial woodcut of a small boy in short blue jacket, standing inquiringly before a fat woman in mortal agony, and from the unsatisfying explanation below:

"Andrew Airpump asked his Aunt her Ailment,

Did Andrew Airpump ask his Aunt her Ailment?

If Andrew Airpump asked his Aunt her Ailment,

Where was the Ailment of Andrew Airpump's Aunt?"

Any child beguiled by pictures and alliteration's art to follow on even to X Y Z—which Peter Piper confesses makes his "bones to crack"—was there required to meditate on other matter

in the "pretty hymn" that follows, such as may any time in these little books interrupt the course of a story:

"I'm not too young for God to see;
He knows my name and nature, too,
And all day long he looks at me
And sees my actions through and through"—

If from religious appeal or didactic instruction a child had turned to a promise of fresh excitement in "A New History of Blue Beard Written by Gaffer Black Beard for the Amusement of Little Lack Beard and His Pretty Sisters" he had need to do judicious skipping to avoid impertinent advice interrupting a time of suspense:

"Now only think what a fine thing it is to be a scholar, for if Fatima could not have wrote to her lover, nobody else would have done it for her and what would have been the consequences you will find by and by; so above all things learn to read your book, that your daddy and mammy may learn you to write, too."

Do these little moral books picture the results of old time instruction? Or only reveal their methods and vain ideals? Would Michael Wigglesworth ever have had his vision of infant damnation and grudgingly accorded the innocents "the easiest room in Hell" had it been his lot to know the immaculate array of good little girls and unbelievable little boys that throng the pages of the old penny classics? Was it from reading books like "The Infant's Progress from the Valley of Destruction to Everlasting Glory" that children became so wholly amenable as we might infer them to have been from the pages of "Helpful Harry; a Story about a Boy Who Did What He Could For His Mother?" Not like him or like little Giles Gingerbread who "lived upon learning" are the small denizens of our primary worlds—the doubtless we could count on their quick response to the soft pedagogy method of the gingerbread book that the child first

"gets by heart
And then he eats it up
As we eat up a tart."

No such paragons of infant mannerliness as that flawless "Miss Lydia Banks," who in the rhyme

"always tries
To give the most polite replies—
Observing what at school she's taught
She turns her toes as children ought;"

nor so alarmingly unselfish as that other "good little girl that was glad to be taught," who read all the tales in her "neat little book full of pictures,"

"and then said to her mother,

I'll lend this new book to my dear little brother!"

But another situation is revealed by other titles. That there were exceptions to this immaculate goodness, one may gather from the exhaustive title, "Virtue and Vice, or the History of Charles Careful, or Harry Heedless, Showing the Good Effects of Caution and Prudence and the Many Inconveniences that Harry Heedless Experienced for His Recklessness and Disobedience While Master Careful Became a Great Man Only by His Merit." And it was only by the sad stages indicated by such chapter headings as "Little Kate Does Wrong," "Little Kate is Sulky," "Little Kate is Sorry for Her Faults" that finally "Little Kate Becomes a Good Girl." There is the tragedy of "Little Jack," the boy who "was not always black," but who had to go beneath a load of soot with brush and bag upon his back, because

"He ran to play
Too far from home a long, long way,
And did not ask mamma.

.....
So, he was lost and now must creep
Up chimneys crying Sweep! Sweep!
Sweep!"

And the children in "More Cautionary Stories"—we know them. Alas! the sad fate of the little boy who has "repeated an improper word" and forfeited all right to play or sit with good children at dinner! Therefore is he black with guilt and must be sent into outer darkness, made to hide his face and, when he goes to bed, to listen to the third commandment read. Also were there cowards in those days as well as infant saints and sinners. For lo! this woodcut of two little girls with "faded teeth" before the fearful dentist. Lucy, serenely heroic, "endured the pain," but Sophy in the sadder, customary way of children

"made a dreadful rout
And would not have hers taken out."

And there were dunces, too, or why this row of children gazing in shocked fascination upon the tearful little girl compelled in shame to sit upon a dunce's stool and wear a witch's face with donkey ears? And wherefore? Because, tho "Miss Bell" was "almost seven years old," she "scarce could read or spell"; and when she went to school she

"tore her book
But never tried to learn;
Sometimes at pictures she would look,
And turn the leaves and turn."

Would that it had been her happier lot to "turn the leaves" of this other pleasant little book, all pictures—"Woodcuts from Life" that

make a gay-clad procession of hawkers and venders to follow one another in holiday spirit over its pages: bread man, muffin man, chair mender, ballad singer, lamplighter, the watchman with his lantern, all crying their London cries—"Hot cross buns!" "Rare cracking walnuts!" "Fresh ripe strawberries!"—as large as walnuts—"Primroses; four bunches a penny!" "Old chairs to mend!" "Past twelve o'clock and a fine cloudy morning!" or in this "New London Cries:" "Dust O! Dust O!" with added rhyme—

"His noisy bell the Dustman rings,
Her dust the housemaid gladly brings;
Ringing he goes from door to door,
Until his cart will hold no more."

How picturesque must have been the London of that time, you think. Then you suddenly remember the look of the pushcarts you have passed, the hospitable whiffs from a waffle wagon on a winter's night, the inviting light and the warm fragrance from some popcorn-peanut oven with its welcome sidewalk cheer; the organ grinder's merry, scraping tunes, the scissors grinder's warning jingle, and the sparks and whir from his fascinating wheel; the eager Italian on the street corner inviting you to buy his bright nosegays; the clanging excitement, the splendor and dash in the rush of the fire engine—all the pleasant spectacle of the streets you know—and you fall to longing for such a little book of sights and sounds to find a place among the attractive primers and story readers that today make pleasant the path to reading. Then, after this friendly look at the familiar neighboring world, in another little book, you may take a look abroad at Turk or Scot, Venetian senator, Arab and Italian, all in the splendor of their gala foreign costume, and know that these little books are growing cosmopolitan and seeking to bring the great world about the doors of childhood.

Shade of the New England Primer! Has it come to this? A frontispiece of the staid old world turned upside down with legs in the air, uncannily sliding about on hands and arms! A long way from Mr. Mannerly and the Giant Instruction, from moral pages about polite little girls and helpful little boys, had they come who made this queer picture book of cumbrous nonsense and halting jingle. To know to what ends they were put to divert the infant mind and how valiant their efforts at childlike humor, scan these pages of grotesque rhymes and strange woodcuts. Ingenious is the artist's achievement in the one that fittingly accompanies the lines:

"To see a man jump down his throat
Is strange indeed!

If I once get my legs in
As far as my knees,
The rest will slip down
With a great deal of ease."

Vividly uncanny is the spectacle of a goose roasting a cook until he is "done to a turn," the while chanting his vengeful

"I'll roast ye and baste ye
But who will may taste ye."

From the bravest of these endeavors at meeting childhood interest, it is happily refreshing to come into the presence of other little books, together in a congenial company, the prize of bartering chapmen, "flying stationers," as they were the joy of eager, waiting children. A rare collection they make, these dull-covered little books, once gay with the gilt and fanciful coloring of their flowered wall paper binding; stories and riddles and rhymes in queer old print, "rich with bad pictures," the colored spots—"elegant embellishments" of color—half on and half off the woodcuts. But they were beloved by the children of their day—we have the word of Leigh Hunt for it—"the uncouth coats, the staring, blotted eyes and round pieces of rope for hats, 'preferred' to all the properties of modern embellishment." Old favorites they, old, yet ever new, the delight of childhood forever, undyingly meeting its interest. Here it is pleasant to find "The History of Goody Two-Shoes," "embellished with elegant engravings," the frontispiece of "Sir Charles Jones, with His Lady, Goody Two-Shoes, Visiting the Poor of the Village." And this woodcut of that historic hungry fox "that stood gaping under a vine, and licking his lips at a most delicious cluster of grapes that he espied," makes one see him as "he fetched a hundred leaps at it, till at last, he was as weary as a dog, and found he availed nothing by it; Hang 'em (says he) they are sour as crabs, and so away he went, turning off his disappointment with a jest." And it is pleasant to read the old chap book version of "The History of Tom Thumb" or of "The Adventures of the Beautiful Maid Cinderella, or the History of a Glass Slipper," to which is added "An Historical Description of the Cat"; interesting to learn fresh facts concerning "The History of the Renowned Robin Hood" as recorded in the penny classic, to follow the "Wonderful Adventures of Robinson Crusoe" or of "Peter the Goatherd," or to enjoy "Puss in Boots in Rhyme" with happy-ending woodcut of Puss as bridesmaid—"and a smart one she made" in satisfying conclusion. Then we come upon the "History of Miss Muffet" and other stray rhymes from "Mother Goose," the centuries' treasury of nonsense and sweet jingle, and we know that

childhood is coming out into the joyous place, its own.

Worn little pioneer books of long ago, we put them back behind their glass, there to remain in treasured, honored seclusion. Rightly are they thus honored tho given never a glance by the children poring over colored picture books at the low tables or lost in stories at the pleasant window seats. We forgive their maker—rare old book seller, John Newbery, or whoever caught his mantle—for the base commercialism that could interrupt their pages to tell us that we may get them and others like them at his printshop at the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard for sixpence. We forgive him; for was he not first to take thought for them and thru them bring into being their happier, cleverer descendants? Not lightly may we condemn their moral pages, for not yet have we learned that a story is its own excuse for being. So these little great-grandmother books, in garb of homely brown or faded blue, may well have honored place amid the bright splendor of the holiday throng about them, secure in their record of a welcome from solitary childhood.

Training Conference in New York

A SERIES of open meetings will be held in New York on April 15-17, in the New York Public Library, Room 213, at which the Provisional report of the Temporary Library Training Board will be discussed as a preliminary to a final revision before the printing of the Report for presentation to the A. L. A. Council at Saratoga Springs.

Library schools and their alumni associations, training classes, summer schools, normal schools, correspondence courses, library commissions, the Special Libraries Association, and the Trustees Section of the A. L. A. have been asked to send representatives, but all meetings, however, are open to any librarians or others interested in librarianship. Those planning to attend ought to notify the A. L. A. Headquarters office, so that full information as to the time at which various topics are to be discussed may be sent to them.

TO ART LIBRARIANS

PLANS are being made for an informal round table meeting of those interested in the art work of libraries at the A. L. A. Conference at Saratoga Springs.

The subjects which will be discussed are of interest to small as well as large libraries, and include the following: clipping, mounting and filing of loose material, prints and color repro-

ductions, work with schools, issuing of reference material, art exhibits, publicity, and lantern slides.

Anyone interested should write to Antoinette Douglas, Acting Chief of Art Department, St. Louis Public Library.

TO CATALOGERS

IN accordance with the constitution of the A. L. A. Catalog Section adopted at the Hot Springs Meeting, will not all of those engaged or interested in the problems of cataloging or classification, enroll as members of the Catalog Section by sending their names with the annual dues (50c.), to the Secretary, Bertha M. Schneider, Ohio State University Library, Columbus, Ohio. The Executive Committee wants to report a large membership to the Section Meeting at Saratoga.

SOPHIE K. HISS,
Chairman, Catalog Section.

A. L. A. MEMBERSHIP

THE Membership Committee of the American Library Association is making a strong effort to arrive at a ten thousand membership by 1926, the year of the Association's semi-centenary.

According to the 1920 census there were 15,297 librarians in the United States in 1920 as compared with 7,423 in 1910. The A. L. A. membership in 1920 was 4,464 as compared with 2,005 in 1910. If each of the six thousand present members will make an effort to enroll one librarian, and if a board member here and there can be added the membership would easily rise to between ten and fifteen thousand.

Applications for membership should be sent to the Secretary, Carl H. Milam, American Library Association, 78 E. Washington St., Chicago; and the Headquarters Office and the Membership Committee, of which John A. Lowe of the Brooklyn Public Library is chairman, will be glad to help groups in enlisting new members.

SUGGESTIONS INVITED ON LIBRARY SERVICE QUESTIONNAIRE

THE Committee of Five on Library Service has its questionnaire nearly ready. This will include about 4,000 questions on the status and methods of American libraries, prepared by several hundred specialists. Librarians who are willing to go over the questions and make criticisms and suggestions before printing may obtain typewritten copies from the chairman, Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian, St. Louis Public Library.

A Quarter Century at the National Library

Concluded from the LIBRARY JOURNAL for March 15.

THE Bibliographic Division is specifically charged with aiding inquirers (including correspondents) whose subjects involve research too elaborate for the attention of the Reading Room staff or in form inconvenient for them to handle expeditiously. In addition it compiles bibliographies and reference lists of general utility, and serves as a central bureau of counsel and information on bibliographic questions. Thus it is constantly called into service by members of Congress, historians and other investigators. The series of printed lists issued was initiated under the direction of the present Chief Assistant Librarian, and as continued are now nearly one hundred in number, while many hundreds of others have been issued in mimeographed or typewritten form.

Three divisions deal with the book collection as a whole: Catalog, Classification and Card.

The Catalog Division not only catalogs current accessions, but, since 1899, has been engaged in recataloging the entire book collection, for over four-fifths of which new catalog entries have now been made. When it is remembered that at the time the task was commenced in 1899 there were approximately seven hundred thousand volumes, exclusive of duplicates, to be handled, and that while the work has been going on the Library has passed the three million mark, one begins to understand something of the magnitude of the undertaking. Not only has it been almost completed in a little more than two decades, but the daily results of the work have been made available to the libraries of the whole country thru the printed card service, assisting them in an extraordinary degree in the preparation of their catalogs and at the same time relieving them of a very considerable expense. The published Catalog Rules, Subject Headings and Lists of Doctoral Dissertations all prepared in the Catalog Division are to be found in libraries throughout the country and in those of foreign lands.

To the Classification Division (with the shelf-listing section as a subdivision) falls the classifying work, one of the most fascinating as well as one of the most difficult phases of library economy. In what has been accomplished in this respect, both for the Library of Congress and for libraries generally, we have one of the most conspicuous features of Dr. Putnam's administration. When the books were moved into the new building in 1897

the system of classification in use was that known as the "Baconian," adopted by the Library early in the nineteenth century, consisting of forty-four numbered groups, or "chapters". There were no individual book numbers, and no shelf list. It was difficult to tell what the Library had on a given subject, and more difficult to keep the books in order on the shelf. To remedy this situation a modern system of classification was worked out by the most competent experts. Slowly, and in the face of circumstances that seemed to retard and embarrass, the new system was applied. Eventually the way was found to do the work, and at the present time it is estimated that the total number of volumes in the new classification is 2,133,000. All but one of the class schemes has been worked out in the past twenty-five years. In their preparation many classifiers have participated. Of those who have assisted in the construction of schemes, credit is given in the various prefaces to the schedules to as many as seventeen classifiers, past and present. The twenty-one printed schedules issued since 1900 exhibit the fullest system of classification hitherto published. They include more than 4,200 pages. Of the parts yet to be printed there remain only those sections devoted to philosophy and foreign literature in Class P; Religion (part 2 of Class B); Class K, Law, and a small section of Class C, namely CN, Epigraphy. Of these, the schedules for Language, Literature and Religion are practically complete in typewritten form. The schedule for the classification of law has not yet been determined. The system as elaborated was especially designed for the Library of Congress, a great National Library, now of more than three million volumes, and rapidly growing. It was not expected that the method would be used to any extent by other libraries. Nevertheless it is gradually acquiring a wide use, especially in libraries of colleges and universities. Seventy-five libraries are now known in which the classification of the Library of Congress is used as a whole or in part, while among them are ten libraries in foreign countries.

The work of the Catalog Division and the Classification Division finds its results also in the work of the Card Division and in the printed cards communicated by it to upwards of 3,500 subscribing libraries. Besides these, no less than five hundred standing orders are on file for all the cards that are printed on

subjects as different as "ants" and "all documents issued by the federal and state governments." Besides these some 15,000 orders are kept standing for cards representing publications issued in a series. Perhaps three thousand important series are covered by cards currently printed. As a result of co-operative work, the Library of Congress card numbers are found in all the A. L. A. catalogs, the *Booklist*, the *Cumulative Book Index*, the *United States Catalog*, the *Catalogue of Public Documents*, and in other printed lists. Depository sets of the cards have been placed in forty-one American and three foreign libraries. The returns for the sale of cards now yields annually towards \$120,000, while the sales from the beginning of the work in 1901 have exceeded \$1,100,000. These returns are all covered into the United States Treasury. Two publications of the Card Division, "Handbook of Card Distribution," and "L. C. printed cards: how to order and use them," give in detail, the former more amply, the information ordinarily needed for ordering and using cards. The stock of cards is estimated to number over 370,000 different cards, with an average of about seventy-five copies of each, or a total of 65,000,000 cards.

Two divisions deal directly with the reader and the investigator: Reading Room and Periodical. To these may be added the Bibliographic Division, which has already been referred to under another head. Any account of the affairs of the Reading Room would appropriately be an account of the immense collections in its charge, their expansion and development as it has taken place in the last twenty-five years. But to attempt this, and all the more, if attempted in summary form, would be to attempt the impossible. One might examine the imposing "Catalogue of the John Boyd Thacher Collection of Incunabula" compiled by the present Superintendent of the Reading Room in 1915, to gain an idea of some of the treasures among the printed books. But anything like an account of the other collections must await equal competence and opportunity. The scholarship of the country is indebted to Dr. Putnam for the system of inter-library loans that operates thru this Division. Its services on the premises are extensive and include in addition to the Main Reading Room, separate reading rooms for Senators and Representatives, direct communication with the Capitol, and a service there, alcoves and desks for special investigators, and a Reading Room for the Blind.

The Periodical Division has a notable collection of bound files of newspapers, approxi-

imating 60,000 volumes (about 21,000 in 1899), while its collection of American newspapers of the eighteenth century is perhaps the largest in America. Among the publications of the Library are check lists of the newspaper collections.

One division confines its service exclusively to Congress, its committees and members, and that is the Legislative Reference Service (organized in 1914). It collects, classifies and indexes material containing information on topics likely to come up for Congressional action. Corresponding to three principal classes of topics on which information is required, the service is organized in three sections: The American law section, which indexes the Federal and state laws as rapidly as the texts become available; The Foreign law section, which indexes and translates the laws of other countries; The Economic, Statistics and History section, which collects and indexes current miscellaneous material on matters likely to be the subject of Congressional inquiry.

It remains to mention the eight Divisions dealing exclusively with material special in form or field: Law, Documents, Smithsonian, Semitic, Slavic and Oriental (with its three sections involving as many specialists), Manuscript, Map, Music, and Print.

At the beginning of Dr. Putnam's administration the law collection numbered slightly under 75,000 volumes, almost entirely British and American statutes, codes, treatises and reports. The collection now contains about 200,000 volumes, foreign law constituting about one-fourth of the whole. Not merely has a systematic, persistent and broad programme of acquisition been followed, but the progress made has been such that it has been possible to prepare and publish several valuable bibliographic guides to the law of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Germany, and Spain, and a bibliography of international and continental law. A large undertaking was also the preparation and publication of an index to the Federal Statutes, 1789-1907.

Thru the activities of the Document Division the Library now contains about 750,000 volumes (about 100,000 in 1901). Current receipts are insured partly thru legislation recommended by Dr. Putnam, bringing to it the issues of the Government Printing Office, including sets available for purposes of exchange, partly thru arrangements with municipal, state, and foreign governments. At the present time ninety-five foreign governments have agreed to supply full sets of the publications in return for the publications of the United States gov-

ernment. In 1902 the library of the United States Industrial Commission was transferred to the Library. Continual systematic efforts have otherwise been made to round out the document collection. In 1910 the publication of a *Monthly List of State Publications* was authorized. Aided by this instrumentality, receipts of the documents of state governments have come to average about one thousand a month. The average annual receipts of foreign governments are about 10,000 volumes. The average annual accessions of all documents total over 45,000 volumes.

The Smithsonian section, having custody of the publications of learned societies and institutions deposited by the Smithsonian Institution, administers the largest collection of the kind in the world.

The Semitic section contains about 22,300 volumes of Hebrew, Yiddish and cognate languages, the most of which were collected by Dr. Ephraim Deinard. Two collections, made by Dr. Deinard, numbering together about 14,000 volumes, were presented to the Library in 1912 and 1914; a third, of larger dimension, was purchased of Dr. Deinard in 1920. Dr. Cyrus Adler, writing of the Semitic collection even before the second gift had been made and followed by the extensive purchase of 1920, spoke of it as "a very distinguished collection of Jewish literature, which is being housed and cared for in a way that I do not think has ever been equalled."

The Slavic section contains towards 100,000 volumes, chiefly in the Russian language. The private library of Gennadius Vasilievich Yudin of Krasnoïarsk, Siberia, acquired in 1907, constitutes the greater part of the collection, which however is being steadily augmented thru purchases and gifts. There are 80,000 volumes in the library acquired of Mr. Yudin—all relating to Russia and Siberia, and all save about 12,000 in the Russian language. So ample a collection, so well balanced in this particular field, may not exist outside of Russia. Recent acquisitions in Soviet Russia have further strengthened the resources in an important particular.

The Oriental section contains about 100,000 volumes, chiefly of East Asiatic literature (Chinese, Manchu, Tibetan, Japanese, Korean and other). It includes upwards of 87,000 Chinese volumes—possibly the largest and best Chinese library outside of China. This collection was begun by Caleb Cushing, the first American minister to China, who brought home for the Library about 2,500 selected works. During President Roosevelt's administration another American minister, William Woodville

Rockhill, gave 6,000 volumes to the collection, and the Chinese government 7,000. Its chief development has been since 1914, however, and is due to additions in excess of 50,000 volumes selected by Dr. Walter T. Swingle of the United States Department of Agriculture. Japanese books to the number of 13,000 volumes, selected for the most part by Dr. Asakawa of Yale University with the assistance of other Japanese authorities, make up a good working collection for students of Japanese history, literature and institutions. East Indian languages and literature are represented by the library of four thousand volumes brought together by the late Dr. Albrecht Weber, professor of Sanskrit in the University of Berlin, acquired by the Library in 1905.

When the Division of Manuscripts was organized in 1897, the manuscript collections of the Library were meager in the extreme. Gradually, in the years that have followed, by transfer of material from the Department of State and other departments of the government, by gathering up valuable historical documents that had remained in the custody of governmental offices thruout the country, by purchase and by gift to the Library, the collections have been so increased that now no important original work in American history can be done without consulting the papers in the National Library. During any one year workers from perhaps one hundred American colleges, and from foreign institutions as well, find their way to the Manuscript Division. From five to ten books at a time are being prepared by writers who make their headquarters there. The number, wealth, and extent of the original sources for American history which the collections reveal are known to scholars in that field, while they cannot fail to seize the imagination of any one so ever who is at all concerned with American institutions. Chief among them are the originals of the two documents upon which the Nation is founded, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, which only the other day, in the presence of the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and a distinguished company of Senators and Representatives, were placed in a shrine on the second floor of the Library, where all may come to see. The historical collections include upwards of four hundred volumes of letters to and from Washington, besides thirty-six of his diaries, his Commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, his Revolutionary accounts, and his letter-books and orderly books. The Thomas Jefferson collection is

nearly as large as that of Washington. Here, too, are the Papers of the Continental Congress. The great body of the papers of most of the presidents is here, including the Jackson and Roosevelt Papers. The largest single collection is the Taft Papers, numbering about a quarter of a million pieces. Besides original source materials, the Library has undertaken to obtain transcripts of historical manuscripts relating to America, in the archives of England, France, Spain and Mexico. These transcripts, already extensive, are being added to, systematically, year by year. While the predominating idea in making collections is the historical value of the papers themselves, the interest and value of autographic collections is by no means overlooked. The Thacher collection, of about 1,300 pieces, including autograph letters from persons prominently connected with the French Revolution; original papers relating to the family of Lafayette; the papers of the Argenteaus, one of the oldest of European families; the Morgan collection of Signers of the Declaration of Independence; the Oliver Wendell Holmes and the Louise Chandler Moulton collections of letters from authors are examples of the riches of the Division on the autographic side. To arrange, to systematize and to care for this mass of papers of whatever kind has been the primary work of the Division; in addition it has issued a series of calendars and lists that are among the most important of the Library's publications, besides preparing a definite edition of the Journals of the Continental Congress, still in course of publication, twenty-five volumes, covering the period 1774-1783, issued to date.

The contents of the Map Division have been increased from some 27,700 separate pieces in 1897 to the 177,905 in the collections at the end of the governmental fiscal year 1922-1923, not to speak of 329,459 insurance and survey maps. The Division is richest in maps of North America; it possesses, too, important manuscript maps. The collection of atlases is also notable, and has been increased from 2,600 in 1901 to over 5,300 at the present time. The death in January of the present year of P. Lee Phillips, so long the chief of the Map Division, caused the loss to the Library of one who had been associated with it for nearly half a century. The voluminous annotated lists from his hand, published by the Library, have a world repute.

The growth of the Music Division is also one of the striking features of Dr. Putnam's administration. In 1899 the Division contained according to actual count 227,465 volumes and pieces. The accessions thru purchase

for the year 1898 numbered 59. Their yearly average now is 2,000. The number of copyright deposits turned over to the Music Division in 1898 was 10,268. In 1922 it was 26,704. In 1922 it was 26,704. In fact, this automatic influx had become so great that in November, 1922, it was found necessary to revert to a policy of selection from among copyright deposits, in order to husband the available shelf space. By 1908 the collection had grown to about twice its size in 1899; since 1908 the total number of books, pieces and pamphlets again has doubled, until now it comprises over 1,000,000 items, making it the largest existing music collection in the world. As part of the National Library of the United States, the Division properly aims to preserve the fullest possible record of the musical advance in our country. Among such national treasures are the pieces of music dating from colonial and revolutionary days, often of particular historic and patriotic significance; some two hundred volumes of early copyright music, up to about 1850; the songs and marches written during the Civil War; a constantly growing collection of autograph scores by American composers, beginning with the first native writer of secular music, Francis Hopkinson, and his unique manuscript book. The student of the general history of music will find that his wider requirements have not been neglected. It is especially rich in books on music, theoretical and critical, printed before 1800; in biographies of musicians; in full scores and libretti of operas. The last is unquestionably the most representative collection anywhere. For a survey of the music of the present day, the historian of the future will find no better opportunity than that offered him by the music collection in the Library of Congress. If efficient specialists have given of their endeavors in behalf of the Map Division, the words are none the less true which were uttered by one of these specialists, Mr. O. G. Sonneck, formerly chief of the Division, when he said: "If ever the musical profession comes to a full appreciation of what is being done in the Library of Congress, may it not forget that the efforts of the specialist would have been wholly futile without the liberal, broad-minded attitude of the chief of chiefs, Mr. Herbert Putnam, toward our art." The catalogs published by the Music Division are exhibitions of precise and technical knowledge in a highly specialized field. Early in the present year the Library received as the gift of Mrs. Frederic Shurtleff Coolidge, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, the entire collection of holograph scores she had gathered during the international competitions

for her "Berkshire Prize." By the gift of Mrs. Coolidge, in connection with this other gift to the Library of Congress, three recitals of chamber music, artistic in the completest sense of the word, were held in the auditorium of the Freer Gallery of Art in Washington. The event was not only a new moment in the history of the Music Division; it marked a full recognition by the government, of the place of music in the arts and in life.

The collections of the Print Division are likewise become very extensive, and from small beginnings in 1897, the collections, including prints, photographs and reproductions of all kinds, now number in excess of 436,000 pieces. Among additions to it are the George Lathrop Bradley collection of 1,980 pieces (originally a loan but now the property of the Library), the Gardiner Greene Hubbard collection of prints (of which the Library issued a catalog in 1905), the Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell collection of Whistleriana presented by Mr. and Mrs. Pennell in 1917, and a bequest of 1,000 prints from the late C. L. Freer. Additions to the Hubbard collection are made from the income derived from a bequest of

\$20,000 made by Mrs. Hubbard for this specific purpose. In addition to these collections the T. H. Garrett collection of 19,113 pieces has been deposited as a loan for purposes of exhibition and reference.

Much has been said here about the material side—the books, the documents, the maps, the manuscripts, the prints, the whole body of actual, tangible material, its growth, its increase, its dimensions, its use, under Dr. Putnam's wise and perceiving care. That was necessary, for it is in material that librarians, that all people, work. And yet I would not leave the subject at this point. There are other considerations, there are other things, the imponderables, the intangibles. In thinking of them one is reminded of Vedder's mosaic of Minerva that stands in the Library building at the approach of the Reading Room gallery, and of the inscription beneath it. The successful administration of the things that make for wisdom, whether the influence exerted is direct or indirect, might well make the administrator worthy of what is said of the Goddess of Wisdom herself: Nil invita Minerva quae monumentum aere perennius exegit.

Books Alive

By ETHEL WILSON, 2104 Delaware Avenue, Wilmington.

Characters:

ALICE IN WONDERLAND (a book)
TOM SAWYER (a book)
CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN
BURGESS BOOKS (four boys and four girls)
DICK (9 years old)
BILL (8 years old)
VIRGINIA (6 years old)
MOVER

Scene.—Juvenile Department of small library. Low, oblong table with chairs about it in the center of the stage. Deep shelves at back; deep enough for the children to kneel on the floor behind them, rest their arms on the shelves and get their heads thru. Then the book covers about their heads appear to be standing on the shelves. A row of shelves divide the stage on the left.

Time.—Early Saturday afternoon before the rush hour.

Costumes. ALICE, TOM, and the BURGESS BOOKS wear covers about their heads. These rest on their shoulders. The covers are made of gray cardboard about 15 inches by 12, with the back of stiff crinoline fastened in place by brass fasteners. The title of the book is printed in large letters on it. The crinoline back is worn in front of the face and the book opens behind the head where it is held in shape by stiff straps of cardboard made secure with fasteners.

ALICE IN WONDERLAND (*sitting on the table, sigh*). I have a Cinderella feeling inside me.

TOM SAWYER (*leaning on a shelf against the*

right wall). But I don't see why you connect yourself with Cinderella?

ALICE. Well, you see, today a little girl returned me at the desk and while I was being stamped and put in a pile with other books I heard one clerk say to another, "We've only a few more weeks now and we'll be in our new, million dollar library. That old song, "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls," will be a dream come true. I was in it the other day and it is going to be a regular palace.

TOM. I don't see yet what that's got to do with your feeling like Cinderella.

ALICE. My old, soiled cover and torn pages make me think of Cinderella in her rags and make me wonder if I shall be taken to the new, palatial library where Good King Knowledge and his son, Education, hold sway.

TOM (*strolling toward the table*). I don't think you need worry. You know so much has been spent on the building they couldn't afford to throw all of us old books away.

ALICE (*sitting up suddenly*). But we're not old. That's the sad part of it all. We're just abused by careless children who don't know any better. Sometimes I wish I were a reference book. People handle them more carefully. They don't get the knocks we get and

they always look neat and respectable in their places on the shelves. Just look at us, how dilapidated we are!

TOM (*sitting on the table beside Alice*). But think of all the homes we visit and all the adventures we have. Why, I've been left on doorsteps all night and I've spent days on a counter in a candy store and I've been lost under a pile of clothes in a closet for a week.

ALICE. It is fun going out into the world, I'll admit. Every home is so different. Have you ever been in a home where you were treated as an honored guest?

TOM. That's something out of my line, if I understand what you mean. I'm used to being knocked about. I suppose I spend as much of my time on the floor as on a table.

ALICE. Marie, the little girl who just returned me, treated me as a guest.

TOM. Let's hear what she did to you.

ALICE. She had a gentle way of picking me up and when she opened me she never bent my back roughly. She turned my pages slowly and without rumpling them. Not once did she turn down a corner of one of my pages but shifted her little bookmark from place to place.

TOM (*leaning forward with his hands on his knees*). Say, I'd like to be handled like that once. I'd like to see how it feels.

ALICE. That is not all. Her hands were always washed before she picked me up and she never ate candy while she was reading me. When she was thru reading me at night she would carry me to the closet and lay me so gently on the shelf, as tho she were putting me to bed. I was there two weeks and they were the happiest in my life. I dread to go out again. It is so hard to be abused and besides every day I stand less chance of getting to go to the wonderful, new, library.

TOM (*leans close to Alice*). I know how you feel, Alice. But don't lose hope. Perhaps in the excitement of moving, the librarian and his staff will overlook us and our thumb marks and creased pages.

ALICE (*in a hopeful tone*). I hope they will for I do want to see those marble floors and those great tall columns. We've had these dull, dismal quarters long enough. Everything's wearing out here and worst of all I'm wearing out too and I'm so young and it's all because precious few boys and girls have cared about me.

TOM. They may learn better when we're in our fine, new library-home. They'll be ashamed to mistreat us then.

ALICE. You're like a fairy godmother, Tom. You always look on the bright side of things.

(*The eight THORNTON BURGESS BOOKS, beautiful and gay in their bright, new bindings, come skipping in by*

the entrance at the left. They sing to the tune of "Funicula, Funiculi.")

Some think that books are made to read and study.
And so do we.

(*Books turn heads facing each other, two and two working together.*) And so do we.

Some think it fine to go and borrow books,

At the library, at the library.

We like to be kept clean, bright, fresh and new.

Clean, fresh and new; clean fresh and new.

To go a-sailing off to homes and schools, boys

Is fine to do! Is fine to do!

(*Turn heads facing each other, two and two working together.*)

REFRAIN

Tra-la, tra-la,

Keep us clean and new,

Tra-la, tra-la.

Make us friends, be true.

Please crease us not,

Please thumb us not,

Please mark us not nor tear,

Then we will live long,

And all our happiness we'll share.

(*Repeat the refrain marching with a fantastic step about the room.*)

FIRST BURGESS BOOK (*to Alice and Tom*). You two look forlorn, does this come from living in a library? If so we'd better run away. (*To other Burgess Books*).

OTHER BOOKS (*together*). Yes, we're for going. (*Step toward the door*).

TOM. We don't want to complain but Alice is afraid we are too shabby to be taken to our fine, new library.

FIRST BURGESS BOOK (*striding to the other side of the room*). You do look the part of tramps but when they consider your titles they will make exceptions of you.

ALICE. Titles do count in some countries but will they here? Oh, I do hope so!

FIRST BURGESS BOOK. You think we're new, don't you? Well, we're not. We're four years old, aren't we? (*to the other books*).

OTHER BOOKS. You're right, we are!

TOM and ALICE (*look at them and then at each other*). Four years old!

TOM. Where have you been?

ALICE. Not in a library!

FIRST BURGESS BOOK. Bill and Dick, two brothers who love to read, have owned us. They are regular boys; like to play ball and go in for all sorts of out-door sports but they never mistook us for balls and boxing gloves and, as you see, they treated us well.

ALICE. How could they bear to part with you?

FIRST BURGESS BOOK (*going and leaning on a shelf at the right*). Well, they are moving out of town and want to put us where we will do the most good. Library work does the most good, they say. So, here we are. (*Looks toward door at left and whispers*). Here come Dick and Bill now. (*DICK and BILL enter carrying*

their library cards. Begin to examine books on the shelves and table).

DICK. What do you think of the scheme of starting "Be Careful of Books" clubs in all the schools, Bill? Our teacher just told us about it yesterday.

BILL. We all think it is fine at our school and we've got one hundred per cent membership. Already some of our members have begun making speeches in defense of books. They go from room to room telling the boys and girls how they can take care of books. Want to hear the speech I made today?

DICK (*seats himself at the left of the table*). Yes, go to it.

BILL. I held an old book and a new one before the class. (*He shows Dick by holding up a book with a bright binding and another, very much soiled and abused*). Then I said, "These two library books started out in life fresh and new together. This one was used but not abused. This one (*holds up the old one*) was both used and abused. Who is responsible for the condition of this book?" (*Holds up the abused one*). "The children who borrowed it," came the answer. "Yes, one seems to say, 'Careful children have read me.' The other seems to sigh, 'Careless children have read me.' This one so ragged seems to say, 'How much longer I might have lived and how much more good I might have done if boys and girls had handled me as tho I were human. I have a back and a face so you see I am something like people. I wish they had treated me like a good playmate, taking from me the story I had to give and giving me in return for this pleasure and amusement, kind treatment'."

VIRGINIA (*enters left and walks over to the right*). Hello!

BILL. Hello, Virginia, you have just come in time. At the end of my talk, Virginia demonstrated how to handle a book. Show him, Virginia. (*Bill offers her book which she takes carefully in left hand*).

VIRGINIA. Boys and girls, always turn your pages like this. (*Turns pages by putting finger carefully under the page at the top*). If you want to mark your place put a bit of paper between the leaves like this. (*Places bit of red paper in the place*). Never turn down the corners of the pages. Never put your fingers in your mouth and then turn pages. Never eat candy when reading. Never mark a book with a pencil. Never cut or tear anything from a book. Never carry big piles of books. A lazy man's load is often the cause of broken backs in the Book-world.

(*While the children were talking the librarian was working behind shelves at the left in view of the*

audience. She had been listening unseen by the children.)

LIBRARIAN (*carrying some books on her arm, comes from behind the shelves*). I was working just on the other side of those shelves and I could not help hearing what you said. I am glad you have the interest of the books at heart. If you feel as you talk I know you can do much in your school and city to make other boys and girls care. (*Mover of the books comes in. She makes a gesture in the direction of the Burgess Books and the Mover leads off several of these boys and girls with the books about their heads, following her direction. "Take those." Turning to the children*). You know, we are beginning to move to the new library.

DICK. We are glad the books are to have such a fine home.

BILL. I can hardly wait till the new library opens.

LIBRARIAN (*goes to table where Alice and Tom are*). How shabby these books are. It will never do to take them to the new library. They would disgrace the place.

VIRGINIA (*takes the hand of the Librarian*). Oh, do take our favorites, Alice and Tom. It isn't their fault that they are worn and torn. It's all our fault. If you will only take these, we'll do all we can to get boys and girls to care about the books they own, the school books and the books they borrow.

LIBRARIAN. I believe you are honest children who want to do right. (*To Mover*). Take these two for the sake of these children who love books. (*She points to Alice and Tom*).

CHILDREN. Oh, thank you so much. You'll see us the first day the library is opened. Good-bye. (*They go out followed by the Librarian. Mover takes Tom and Alice, one on each side*).

ALICE (*whispers to Tom behind the Mover's back*). Tom, we're going to the new Library: I am so happy. Where would we be if it were not for the children? I could hug that little girl. I hope she'll take me home with her some day.

MOVER (*looks curiously at Alice, then murmurs as he shakes his head on his way off stage with the two books*). By Jove, if books could talk, I'd believe I heard that one speak just now.

CURTAIN

INSTITUTIONS and individuals sending books for Japan to any of the agencies designated in the LIBRARY JOURNAL (February I, p. 128) will render great service by notifying Mr. K. K. Kawakami, resident commissioner of the Tokyo Imperial University for the rehabilitation of its library, 1906 Biltmore Street, Washington, D. C.

Summer Courses in Library Science

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MAY 19—June 27. Courses: Cataloging about half the time, reference work, binding, bibliography, etc., the remainder; illustrated lectures and local library excursions. Instructors: Gerhard R. Lomer, director; Miss E. V. Bethune, Miss M. C. Duncan. Fee, \$60.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SCHOOL

JULY 21—August 1, at Durham, conducted jointly by the University of New Hampshire Library and the Public Library Commission. Instructors: Belle H. Johnson, Clara W. Hunt or Marion Schwab of Brooklyn; Frances Hobart, Ruth Dudley, Miss Cushing, and Willard P. Lewis. For further information address the Director, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

JULY 7—August 15. Courses and instructors: School libraries, July 7-25, Marion Lovis; library work for children, July 23-August 15, Alice I. Hazeltine; advanced cataloging, July 7-25, elementary principles of teaching applied to library science subjects, Miss Howe. For further information apply to June R. Donnelly, director, Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

JULY 7—August 16. Courses for librarians of small free libraries: Administration, cataloging, classification, shelf listing, accessioning, book ordering and loan work. Mildred Pope in charge.

Courses for school librarians or teachers whose time is largely devoted to the care of school libraries: As above, with special emphasis on book selection for children, reference work and teaching the library to the pupils. Sabra W. Vought in charge. Fees: Residents of New York, no tuition, non-residents, \$20 for either course. Apply for admission in time to file blanks not later than June 20.

CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL

JULY 7—August 23d. Freshman, sophomore, junior and senior classes develop the year's course in four annual sessions. Students' records are cumulated and filed from year to year, certificates, passing them from class to class, are given at the end of each summer, and those completing the work are granted the official diploma.

Instructors: The director, Mary E. Downey, Dorcas Fellows, Edna M. Hull, Mary Bell Nethercut, Marie T. Brown, and Zana K. Miller.

Only those are accepted who are already in library service or under definite appointment to positions. Applications for admission should be made to the Director, Mary E. Downey, Denison University Library, Granville, Ohio.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

JULY 7—Aug. 23. Courses and instructors: Bibliography, Charles F. McCombs; administration and book selection for the school library, Mabel F. McCarnes; cataloging and classification, Harriet R. Peck; administration and book selection for the public and college library, Mary T. Robbins; indexing, filing, and cataloging as applied in business, Libbie George. For further information address until July 1: Professor Mary E. Robbins, 905 University Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL

JUNE 23—August 1. Courses: Accessioning, administration, alphabeting, book binding and mending, ordering and binding, book selection, cataloging, classification, loan work, reference, review of current news, reviews of fiction, review of magazines, shelf-listing, general lectures. Expenses: Registration fee of \$7, tuition free to residents, \$20 to non-residents. A certificate of vaccination must be presented. Meals in the town from \$6.50 to \$7 per week; lodgings \$2 to \$3. For further information apply to Library Extension Division State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

JUNE 13—July 25. Courses and instructors: The use of books, library organization and methods, Louis R. Wilson, director; classification and cataloging, Mr. Wilson and Miss Thompson. For further information address the Director.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

JUNE 23—August 2. Fifth summer's course in library methods for teacher librarians, in charge of Duncan Burnet, University Librarian, director; Frances R. Archer, librarian of the State Normal School; and Miss Lamar, cataloger of the University Library. Elementary dictionary card cataloging and classification; shelf listing, alphabeting, preparation of model catalog, Mr. Burnet and Miss Lamar; use of reference and teaching their use to pupils, Miss Archer; administration and book selection, Mr. Burnet. For further information write to the Director.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

JUNE 16—August 2. Courses and instructors: Cataloging, Bertha Barden, director, assistant librarian, Berea College, Berea, Ky.;

book selection, Julia S. Harron, library editor, Cleveland; classification, Dorothy Cook, cataloger, East Cleveland; administration, Julia W. Merrill, chief of organization division, Ohio State Library; library legislation and extension, Herbert Hirschberg, state librarian; lectures by Effie L. Power, Annie S. Cutter, Bertha Hatch, and other Cleveland librarians. For further information address Alice S. Tyler, director, Library School, Cleveland, Ohio.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

JUNE 23—August 15. Courses and instructors: Introduction to library work, F. L. D. Goodrich, associate librarian; elements of cataloging, Jean Hawkins; classification and ordering, Randall French; elementary reference work, Fredericka B. Gillette and Edith Thomas of the library staff; the high school library, Helen Martin of East Cleveland; book selection and book buying, particularly for high schools and the smaller public libraries, Azariah S. Root; collection and use of pamphlet material, Miss Gillette and Miss Thomas; select problems of library administration, Mr. Root; book selection for children's rooms and story-telling, Miss Martin. For further information address the Director, Ann Arbor, Mich.

INDIANA LIBRARY COMMISSION

JULY 7—August 23. Courses: Book selection, Julia S. Harron, Cleveland; order, accession and shelf; mechanical processes; classification and subject headings; cataloging; administration; loan records and methods; work with children, Carrie E. Scott; reference work; school library work; special lectures on Indiana authors, State Library, history collections, etc.

In general the lectures will be given by Arthur R. Curry, Della Frances Northey, and Winnifred Wennerstrum of the Commission staff. Special lectures will be given by Charles E. Rush, Indianapolis, Demarchus C. Brown, state librarian, Florence Venn and Esther McNitt of the State Library, Ethel Cleland, Indianapolis, Georgie G. McAfee, Evansville.

For further information address Arthur R. Curry, secretary Indiana Public Library Commission, Indianapolis.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

JUNE 16—August 9. Six-weeks' courses for high school graduates, with instructors: Classification, cataloging, book numbers, Ethel Bond of the Library School Faculty and Mary E. Goff of the University of Texas Library; selection of books, reference libraries and children, Anne M. Boyd; order, accession, etc., Margaret A. Gramesly.

Eight-weeks courses for college graduates:

Classification and subject headings, Miss Bond; cataloging, Miss Goff and Miss Bond; loan department, library administration and current library literature, Miss Gramesly; high school library administration, Miss Sankee; practice work.

Fees: \$20 for residents of Illinois, \$30 for non-residents; \$10 for single courses counting not more than two and one-half credit hours if taken by residents, \$15 for non-residents; books and supplies, \$10, room rent and board \$9 per week. Librarians and library assistants employed by Illinois libraries and persons under contract to serve in such positions, who are qualified to matriculate in the University, are entitled to summer session scholarships of \$12. Address the Registrar for scholarship blank. For further information write to the Director of the Library School, Urbana, Ill.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

JUNE 28—August 8. Students limited to forty-five. Registration before June 1. Course for librarians and assistants in public libraries. Book selection, Mary K. Reety, cataloging, classification, shelf list, title catalog, and alphabetizing, Susan Akers; library administration and children's work, Ethel M. Fair; reference and book ordering, Mrs. Davis; library economy, Miss Akers and Miss Runge. Expenses: Fee of \$5; tuition free to residents of Wisconsin, \$20 to non-residents.

Course for teacher-librarians, six weeks from June 30. Courses and instructors: Cataloging and classification, book buying, accessioning, withdrawals, shelf-listing, and mechanical practice, Miss Akers; book selection, reference work, and school library administration, Mrs. Davis; binding and mending, Miss Runge. Fee: \$22. Address all correspondence to Mary Emogene Hazeltine, preceptor, 206 North Carroll Street, Madison, Wis.

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

JUNE 9—July 18, in co-operation with the Iowa Library Commission, and auxiliary to the annual conference for library workers to be held under the joint auspices of the school and the Extension Division of the University. Courses and instructors: Library administration, Blanche V. Watts, director, and staff; reference, Ora F. King; classification, Miss King; cataloging, Miss Watts and Alice B. Story; book selection and book ordering, Cora Hendee; children's selections, Grace Shellenberger; miscellaneous, Pearl Carlson. Expenses: \$18 for entire course; children's course, \$10; supplies not more than \$30. For further information and application blanks address the Registrar, Iowa City, Ia.

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

SIX weeks from June 16, in co-operation with the Oklahoma Library Commission. Courses and instructors: Cataloging and classification, Grace Herrick of Western College, Oxford, Ohio; reference and administration, Vera M. Dixon, supervisor of school libraries of Des Moines, Ia.; other lectures by faculty members.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

JUNE 7—July 19. Courses and instructors: Classification and subject headings, Grace Hill, head of loan section, cataloging, Alice Harrison, librarian of Austin high schools; reference and library administration, Miss Hill.

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL
JUNE 30-Aug. 9. The usual Summer school J has been authorized and particulars will be obtainable later from the Director: Charles F. Woods, Riverside (Calif.) Public Library.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

JUNE 23-August 1. Courses and instructors: Classification and cataloging, Martha Spafford; book selection, Mabel E. McClain; use of library and elementary bibliography, M. H. Douglass, librarian, Marian P. Watts, and members of staff. For further information address M. H. Douglass, Eugene, Oregon.

Replacement Orders

IF a work is issued in two or more volumes, and one of these goes out of commission in a library, should the publisher consent to sell another copy separately, in replacement?

The question is not idle, nor the answer easy. If on the one hand the librarian knows in advance that a loss cannot be repaired, he may hesitate about the initial purchase or look for a substitute. On the other, the publisher who refuses to break a set is not necessarily to be classified as unfair. There are circumstances under which his refusal is praiseworthy.

Some months ago such an inquiry was dispatched to ninety-six houses, selected from the list in the *Cumulative Book Index*, by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, of the St. Louis Public Library. The results were placed in the hands of this Committee, which in turn restated the case, with argumentation, to most of the addressees. The final replies from eighty-three publishers are here tabulated; two failed to respond, while the remaining eleven were found to have issued no work in more than a single volume.

Will Break Sets

Henry Altemus Co., Philadelphia (Except Taine's History of English literature)
American Book Co., New York
American Educational Society, St. Louis.

The American-Scandinavian Foundation, New York
American Tract Society, New York
Theo. Audel and Co., New York (Usually)
Richard G. Badger, Boston (Except The American dictionary of dates)
The Beacon Press, Inc., Boston
P. Blakiston's Sons & Co., Philadelphia
The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis
University of California Press, Berkeley
The University of Chicago Press, Chicago (Except Breasted, Ancient records of Egypt)
P. F. Collier and Son, New York
Dodd, Mead and Co., New York ("Very little doubt")
Duffield and Co., New York
Funk and Wagnalls Co., New York
Ginn and Co., New York
Harcourt, Brace and Co., Inc., New York
Harvard University Press, Cambridge ("Letter of explanation . . . would help")
D. C. Heath and Co., Boston
Hinds, Hayden and Eldredge, Inc., New York
B. W. Huebsch, Inc., New York
George W. Jacobs and Co., Philadelphia
The Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia
The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore
Mitchell Kennerley, New York
Alfred A. Knopf, New York
Laidlaw Brothers, Chicago
Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia
Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Co., Boston
John W. Luce Publishing Co., Boston (Except J. M. Synge, Complete works)
Robert M. McBride and Co., New York
McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York
Charles E. Merrill Co., New York
Thomas Nelson and Sons, New York
Noble and Noble, New York
The Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Princeton University Press, Princeton
The Public School Publishing Co., Bloomington, Ill.
Fleming H. Revell Co., New York (Except Matthew Henry's Commentary)
The Ronald Press Co., New York
The Roycrofters, East Aurora, New York ("If possible")
The Saalfield Publishing Co., Akron, O. ("Make every effort")
Scott, Foresman and Co., Chicago
Silver, Burdett and Co., Chicago
Spon and Chamberlain, New York
*Stewart Kidd, Cincinnati ("If damaged")
Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York
James T. White and Co., New York
John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York
William Wood and Co., New York
World Book Co., Yonkers (Give reason in case of St. Louis Survey)

Total 53

Will Not Break Sets

The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia
Entire editions soon sold
A. C. McClurg and Co., Chicago
Four titles sold in sets only; one—Centennial history of Illinois—in single volumes.
The Page Co., Boston
Titles in a set, except the Standard and De Luxe, or limited, sets, sold separately, but not single volumes composing a title.

* Since this questionnaire was sent out the publishing activities of Stewart Kidd have been taken over by D. Appleton and Co., New York.

Rehman Co., New York
 Technical publications.
 Frederick Warne and Co., Ltd., New York
 Practically all stock (mainly juvenile) imported
 from London house, supplying in sets only.
 Total 5

*Do Not Break Sets as a Rule, but Will Supply
 Odd Sheets or Volumes Where They are
 Available*

The Abingdon Press, New York
 Failure to furnish "probably would be an excep-
 tion"

American Technical Society, Chicago
 "Usually able to supply these short volumes . . .
 from returned sets in good condition at a reduced
 price rather than break new sets."

D. Appleton and Co., New York
 The Atlantic Monthly Press, Boston
 "If we are at any time obliged to disappoint them
 in the matter of supplying a volume of a set, our
 reason will entirely be such as to satisfy them."

George Barrie's Sons, Philadelphia
 "Many editions are exhausted in a very short time"

Boni & Liveright, Inc., New York
 Publishing only one set at present—George Moore's
 Complete works, 21 vols.

A. L. Burt Co., New York
 The Century Co., New York
 "We think that in a majority of cases we shall be
 able to accommodate"

George H. Doran Co., New York
 R. F. Fenno and Co., New York
 "In very few cases, would we be able to procure an
 odd volume of any standard set."

Harper and Brothers, New York
 All subscription editions sold thru Collier. Sets in
 trade editions breakable, but not titles, except where
 there are odd volumes or oversheets.

Houghton Mifflin Co., Cambridge
 "Generally are unable to supply missing volumes."

Little, Brown and Co., Boston
 Longmans, Green & Co., New York
 "Make every endeavor. . . Sometimes . . . try to
 pick up in London."

Yale University Press, New Haven
 Yale Shakespeare and Porter's Lombard Architec-
 ture, fourth volume, sold separately. Other sets not
 broken, tho "it sometimes happens that we have
 extra copies."

Total 15

No Definite Rule

E. P. Dutton and Co., New York
 "We publish some sets of books separately and
 others only in sets." But will of course sell from
 set broken by chance.

Henry Holt and Co., New York
 See catalog.

David McKay Co., Philadelphia
 See Catalog.

The Macmillan Company, New York
 "Few . . . sold in sets only and often in these cases
 we have extra volumes."

Oxford University Press, New York
 "We sell odd volumes in a great many cases," but
 if early volumes of collections or works long in
 course of publication get low, it is often necessary
 to restrict sales to complete sets. Missing volumes
 sought both here and in England.

Putnam's, New York
 See catalog and write as to possible odds.

Charles Scribner's Sons, New York
 See catalog and write as to possible odds.

Small, Maynard & Co., Boston
 See catalog.

D. Van Nostrand Co., New York
 Impossible to guarantee replacement, because of
 technical character and limited sale. If volume is
 treatise on special branch of subject it can be had
 separately. Surplus volumes sold at special low
 price.

The John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia
 "Condition of the stock at the time the request is
 received is the determining factor."
 Total 10

Summary

This is response at least seventy per cent
 favorable—a truly generous showing. It calls
 for clear understanding.

1. The query concerned replacements only, tho many
 publishers drew no distinction between first and sub-
 sequent orders. Libraries should specify replacement
 when such is the case.

2. Replacements are easier with works printed from
 plates, than in typeset issues. In limited editions,
 especially technical publications and importations, sep-
 aration is not readily to be expected unless the single
 volume is in a sense a complete treatise.

3. Late purchasers have as much right to be accom-
 modated with complete sets as the early ones. Hence
 it was sound policy followed by the University of
 Chicago Press, for example, when they declined to
 break the last remaining sets of Breasted's Records of
 Ancient Egypt and reserved them for library sales.
 It is right to hold a residue for special needs.

4. No exception is got free. If remainders are slow
 or impossible to market; if the stock-keeping, packing
 and shipping arrangement suited to a set is to be
 disturbed; if, where a stipulated percentage of the list
 price is paid on each sale, the royalty requires
 adjustment, then the competent publisher is going to
 charge off such losses against the entire edition. He
 must look at the whole outlet.

On the other hand, the simple fact is that
 there is nearly always an over-run in sets, im-
 perfections develop, and surplus sheets are kept,
 or ought to be, as a proper precaution. This
 affords play for the accommodation here re-
 quested. Furthermore, when one volume of a
 set seems reasonably certain to prove more
 popular than its fellows and therefore subject
 to greater consumption, especially if it covers
 itself a phase of the subject, advance provision
 should be made for unequal edition.

When wisdom characterizes the supply, and
 moderation the demand, the problem may be
 found more imaginary than real. The generous
 response of the publishers here reported is
 proof enough of this.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, *Chairman*.
 CARL L. CANNON.
 ASA DON DICKINSON.
 HILLER C. WELLMAN.
 PURD B. WRIGHT.
 A. L. A. Committee on Book Buying.

A. L. A. Post-Conference week at Lake Placid
 Club, July 5-12. Arrangements in charge of
 F. W. Faxon.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MARCH 15, 1924



IT SOMETIMES seems that the rising generation, in the modern view, is more important than that risen. Thus the children's librarian sometimes becomes the best known of any member of the library staff, and the meetings of the Children's Librarians Section of the A. L. A. are often the most live of all the sectional meetings. The contrast in this respect between today and half a century ago is almost as great as the contrast between the recent books for children and those of years past of which further illustration is presented in the papers by Mrs. Mason and Miss Simonson in this number. Children's Book Week in the fall has come to stay and apparently reaches a new high-water mark each year, and the choice of the book for the Newbery medal which will be presented at the Saratoga meeting for the third time, also emphasizes the interest in children's books. Let us hope that the children's librarian, with the limelight thus focused upon the children's room, may not become too vain!

LIBRARY plays have become quite the fashion in connection with library conferences, and more than one library has its dramatic company rivaling the Provincetown and Portmanteau Players. Those written especially for library delectation are mostly professional skits, but there is another kind which combines instruction with amusement, of which an example is printed in this issue in Miss Ethel Wilson's "Books Alive." This unambitious drama was written for the Wilmington Public Library and played at the time of the removal of the books from the old quarters to the new and magnificent building. One who saw the bright faces and heard the happy talk of the children as they poured forth from the premier production could not but be impressed with its success in giving the children fresh interest in the book as a book and useful hints as to its care. Tho the little play was intended for this special event, it can easily be utilized elsewhere

and on other occasions, and if the little players can do as well as they did at Wilmington, the work of training will be worth the trouble in the delight and usefulness of the result.

AN insistent problem in libraries of moderate size is that of government publications, state or local, which official distribution or the mistaken kindness of the local representatives may shower upon the library. Too often they cumber the shelves and get into the way of more live and useful reading. On the other hand, there are no more live or useful publications many of those now issued in profusion from the departments and bureaus of our nation, states and cities. The solution is one of selection, and selection with special reference to the needs of the locality. A library or branch in a manufacturing centre needs everything on the particular industries there centered, and practically nothing on agriculture beyond works of information for the general reader, while village libraries in farming regions need everything on agriculture and only such material on other industries as will serve the need of the local carpenter or painter. The system of inter-library loans, coupled with the development of regional libraries, now furnishes to a reader everywhere means of getting any book from anywhere, and relieves the library from the task of keeping on the shelves works which are called for only by an occasional reader. On the other hand, publications which reflect or affect local conditions are of prime importance and here governmental publications are often more live and effective than books of ordinary publication. If the bill for a Library Information Service, which has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee, passes, this Service in co-operation with the Superintendent of Public Documents will make federal publications doubly and trebly useful—which makes it the more important that librarians should write to their congressmen, urging the passage of the measure.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE forty-sixth annual conference of the American Library Association and other organizations will be held at Saratoga Springs, New York, in the Week of June 30-July 5.

PROGRAM

The full program will be given in June.

Affiliated organizations will hold meetings as follows: American Associations of Law Libraries, sessions; National Association of State Libraries, 2 or 3 sessions; League of Library Commissions; Special Libraries Association, 3 sessions.

Section meetings: Agricultural Libraries, one session; Catalog, one general meeting and two round tables; Children's Librarians, two sessions; College and Reference, two (one A. L. A. general session will probably be a joint meeting with this section); Lending, two sessions; Professional Training, one session, at which Dr. Williamson will speak on "What I would have said had my report been written today"; School Libraries, three or four meetings; Trustees, one or more sessions.

Round tables will discuss questions on Buildings, Publicity, County libraries, Hospital libraries, Public Documents, Religious books, University library extension service; and there will be also a readers round table and one for librarians of small libraries.

TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENTS

A special rate of one and one-half fare for the round trip will be available from most points.

Summer tourists' rates will be in effect to many points in the East, permitting stop-over at Saratoga Springs with a limit of 60 days.

Approximate one-way railroad fares and Pullman charges to Saratoga Springs, are as follows:

From	Rail fare	Lower berth	Parlor seat
Atlanta, Ga.	\$37.64	\$11.18	
Baltimore, Md.	13.23	4.43*	
Birmingham, Ala.	36.96	12.31	
Boston, Mass.	8.63	3.00	\$1.50
Buffalo, N. Y.	12.09	3.00	2.25
Chicago, Ill.	30.90	8.25	
Cincinnati, Ohio	27.80	7.50	
Cleveland, Ohio	18.65	4.50	
Dallas, Texas	61.10	18.75	
Denver, Colo.	68.18	19.13	
Des Moines, Ia.	43.79	12.00	
Detroit, Mich.	21.09	5.63	
Duluth, Minn.	47.31	12.75	
El Paso, Texas	83.26	23.63	
Ft. Worth, Texas	61.10	18.75	
Galveston, Texas	65.17	21.00	

FROM	Rail Fare	Lower Berth	Parlor Seat
Indianapolis, Ind.	28.88	8.25	
Kansas City, Mo.	47.44	12.75	
Little Rock, Ark.	50.34	14.63	
Los Angeles, Cal.	109.87	31.88	
Louisville, Ky.	32.11	10.43	
Madison, Wis.	35.58	11.25	
Memphis, Tenn.	45.42	14.18	
Milwaukee, Wis.	33.96	9.00	
Minneapolis, Minn.	45.56	12.00	
Montreal, Que.	7.50	3.38	1.58
Nashville, Tenn.	36.15	11.56	
New Orleans, La.	53.97	16.06	
New York, N. Y.	6.53	3.00	1.43
Oklahoma City, Okla.	57.28	16.50	
Omaha, Neb.	48.83	12.75	
Philadelphia, Pa.	9.77	4.43*	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	22.35	5.93	
Portland, Ore.	108.33	31.88	
Salt Lake City, Utah.	85.97	23.63	
St. Louis, Mo.	37.75	10.13	
St. Paul, Minn.	45.17	12.00	
San Antonio, Texas	68.83	21.75	
San Francisco, Cal.	109.87	31.88	
Savannah, Ga.	36.91	10.43	
Seattle, Wash.	108.33	31.88	
Toledo, Ohio	22.51	6.38	
Toronto, Ont.	15.76	4.50	
Washington, D. C.	14.67	5.18*	
Winnipeg, Man.	60.71	16.50	

*These figures apparently cover lower berth to New York and parlor car seat from New York to Saratoga Springs.

Particulars of Post-Conference trip will be given in our next number.

COMMITTEES

The following A. L. A. Committees have been recently appointed:

Biennial Conferences vs. Annual Conferences. George S. Godard, Connecticut State Library, Hartford, *chairman*; Mary Eileen Ahern, W. C. Carson, Carleton B. Joeckel, and Fannie C. Rawson.

Evans Bibliography. T. W. Koch, Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill., *chairman*; W. W. Bishop, George Watson Cole, H. H. B. Meyer, George B. Utley.

Sabin Bibliography. E. H. Anderson, New York Public Library, *chairman*; W. C. Ford, Andrew Keogh, J. I. Wyer, A. S. Root.

John Newbery Medal. J. I. Wyer, State Library, Albany, *chairman*; Gratia A. Countryman, Carl H. Milam.

PITTSBURGH SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

A JOINT Spring Meeting of the Association with the Cleveland S. L. A. to be held at Youngstown is under discussion.

A directory of members is in preparation thru a committee of which Mrs. Stateler of the Mellon Institute Library is chairman, and the Association is working on the Union list of periodicals.

For the February meeting Chairman A. A. Hillman had secured for the enlightenment of recent members accounts of activities of the New York, Cleveland and Philadelphia groups, and discussion of publicity methods and information services made an unusually interesting program. Mr. Stoy of the Bureau of Personnel Research, Carnegie Institute of Technology, told about the *Journal of Personnel Research*, the official organ of the Personnel Research Federation, New York city, one of the chief features of which is the abstracting of technical material for business men, and Mr. Stoy linked up this idea of providing, as it were, "pre-digested literature," with the work of special librarians in keeping up in their specialties and in bringing important material to the attention of executives.

Mr. Mossman of Jones & Laughlin Corporation gave some statistics on the J. & L. Library Service, complimenting Miss Hillman. He then took up some of Mr. Stoy's remarks about bringing much important technical material to the attention of business men, and pointed out that too much could be placed on their desks; that the Jones and Laughlin idea is to limit the amount and boil down even the essential things, so that the men do not read at the expense of transacting business. There are few books in the J. & L. Library which, by the way, is not called a library, but a Library Service. Current clippings from current papers are assigned a number; the important ones are filed, but Mr. Mossman doubts the wisdom of preserving even the most important items as they take up space, and cost money to catalog, whereas anything of real value therein becomes history and can be found reprinted in permanent form.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY

AT the March meeting held on the seventh, "Training for Library Service" was the subject of an address by Florence R. Curtis, Vice-Director of Drexel Institute School of Library Science. Miss Curtis talked interestingly upon the various agencies: the library school of a graduate character, the training classes conducted by large libraries, the apprentice classes, the summer schools, and the newest agency, the correspondence method. Followed discussion of opportunities for improvement for librarians while in service.

A local committee to co-operate with the S. L. A. Methods Committee, has been formed. The Committee consists of eight volunteer members, who have held two meetings and outlined a plan of work for the summer.

HELEN M. RANKIN, *Secretary*.

CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

AN index to Catholic periodical literature and an annual Catholic book list were topics of major importance discussed at the first session of the Library Section of the Catholic Educational Association held last June 26 at St. Ignatius College, Cleveland, Ohio, in connection with the twentieth annual meeting of the Association. The Proceedings and Addresses are published in the November, 1923, issue of the *Association Bulletin* (v. 20, no. 1).

H. W. Wilson gave the leading discussion on the Index to Catholic periodical literature. He said that the Wilson company is really a public service corporation even tho technically it is classified as a private corporation. Any organization in need of service in the special field of indexing and cataloging may make use of the facilities of the Wilson company in so far as it wishes to do so. He suggested that the proposed Index should be international in character, including the leading periodicals in other countries and even in other languages, and that the word should be incorporated in the title.

Sister M. Edith, C. S. C., of St. Mary's College and Academy, took up the question of an annual Catholic book list, and it was decided after discussion to instruct the committee on the Index to formulate plans for combining the Index and the Booklist, the latter to be briefly annotated by reviews in a manner similar to that used by the A. L. A. *Booklist* and the *Book Review Digest*.

"Catholic Books in Catholic High Schools and Colleges," by Sister Mary Agnes McCann, librarian of the College and Academy of Mount Joseph on the Ohio, was a strong plea for the placing of better Catholic books in these institutions. Special emphasis was laid on the fact that Catholic institutions do not give sufficient support to Catholic authorship. "How to Organize a Collection of Books into a Workable Library" was presented by Sister Mary Camillus, O. S. D., Rosary College, River Forest, Ill., at the second session after a talk by Alice Tyler, former president of the A. L. A. and director of Western Reserve Library School. Miss Tyler's discussion of the "Need of Professional Standards in Library Work" was the only formal address of the meeting.

Mr. Schneider, librarian of the Catholic University of America, dwelt at length on "The Instruction of Students in the Use of Books and Libraries." The concluding discussion was "Faculty Co-operation in Library Activities and Use," introduced by Rev. H. H. Regnet, S. J., St. Stanislaus House, Cleveland, Ohio.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

OHIO

Oxford. Miami University Library is one of the oldest in the Middle West, having been founded in 1824. Its hundredth year will be marked by the opening of an extensive addition, which is being erected at a cost of \$140,000, \$50,000 of which has been given by the Carnegie Corporation. This addition contains a main reference and reading room seating 235, and a reserve book room seating 175. The new wing also provides space for the future erection of stacks to accommodate 125,000 volumes. The Library Bureau is making much of the equipment, including the main delivery desk, catalog cases, and tables and chairs for the main reading room. The building will be ready about April 15th.

Cincinnati. Library work and the requirements for librarians, was the subject for the monthly meeting of the Mutual Interest Committee of the Cincinnati Business Woman's Club on March 6th. All local phases of the work were presented: Mary Banes of Hughes High School Library told of high school libraries; Julian S. Fowler of the Van Wormer Library at the University of the university library; Cora V. Hickman of the *Times Star* of business libraries; and Lillie Wulfkoetter, head of the Branch Department of the Public Library of public libraries.

MICHIGAN

Saginaw. The city, with its population of nearly 70,000, presents an interesting problem in library administration. Made up of two formerly entirely separate towns, one on either side of the Saginaw River, it is now one municipality, but the two original school districts are retained.

Under the Michigan law a school district may operate a public library. Such a library had been established in each of these two school districts some years ago, and these two circulating libraries continue to operate, independently supported, and each looking after the library interests of its portion of the city. In addition, there is in Saginaw the Hoyt Public Library, an endowed reference library established some forty years ago as the result of the bequest of one of the city's pioneers, Mr. Jesse Hoyt. One of the circulating libraries operates in a memorial building, given by the Butman and Fish families about eight years ago. The Hoyt Library has for more than thirty years occupied a building of its own. In 1922 this was sufficiently enlarged to take in the circulat-

ing library of that district, and these two now operate as departments of one library, altho distinct legally and financially. The government of these two is now in the hands of one group of five men, serving in two capacities—as Trustees of the Hoyt Library and as a Library Commission for the circulating library. The other circulating library operates under a Library Commission appointed by the Board of Education.

The administration of all three libraries has until recently been entirely separate. Last July one director of the three institutions took charge, with general oversight of the entire group. The problems of administration are perhaps unique, as all funds must be carefully kept separate and distinct, and every activity taken care of by the proper staff. Bringing about consistency in methods and in details of operation; giving due consideration to public sentiment, and avoiding any appearance of favoring one library at the expense of another; bringing together the staffs of the three libraries; defining proper fields for the purchase of books in each—these are some of the problems peculiar to the situation.

All of this, in an old conservative town is necessarily slow of accomplishment, and only time will tell whether the means adopted will result in the hoped-for bringing together into one unified system of the elements hitherto making up three distinct libraries. J. S. C.

FRANCE

Paris. The following Home Committee of the American Library in Paris has been appointed: Earle B. Babcock, dean of the Graduate School of New York University, chairman; Mrs. William Kinnicut Draper, 121 E. 36th St., New York; Kendall Emerson, Worcester, Mass.; William Emerson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Prentiss M. Gray, Bridge St., New York; Frederick P. Keppel, Carnegie Corporation, New York; President H. N. MacCracken, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Carl H. Milam, A. L. A., Chicago, Ill.; Herbert Putnam, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; and Carl Taylor, 37 Wall St., New York.

RUSSIA

An article on the past and future of library work in the first number of the *Red Librarian*, published in Moscow, contains some figures telling a sad story of the theoretical beginning and the pitiful ending of Bolshevik "reforms." "At the end of 1920 the number of libraries



WHAT?



WHEN?

Service

*"I keep six honest serving men;
(They taught me all I knew):
Their names are WHAT and WHY and WHEN,
and HOW and WHERE and WHO."*

What was the Declaration of London? WHAT are consols? WHY does the date for Easter vary from year to year? WHEN and by whom was the great pyramid of Cheops built? HOW can you distinguish a malarial mosquito? WHERE is Canberra? Delhi? Zeebrugge? WHO was Mother Bunch? Millboy of the Slashes?

Are these "six men" serving you too? Give them an opportunity by placing

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in your home, office, school, club, shop, library. This "Supreme Authority" in all knowledge offers service, immediate, constant, lasting, trustworthy. Answers all kinds of questions. A century of developing, enlarging, and perfecting under exacting care and highest scholarship insures accuracy, completeness, compactness, authority.

The name Merriam on Webster's Dictionaries has a like significance to that of the government's mark on a coin. The NEW INTERNATIONAL is the final authority for the Supreme Courts and the Government Printing Office at Washington.

NEW WORDS
Thousands have been added. Can you spell, pronounce, and define them?

Here are samples:

vitamin	Czech-Slovak	katirin
barium	Murman Coast	mud gun
Estonian	junior college	duvetyn
megabar	microscope	overhead

Write for a sample page of the New Words, specimen of Regular and India Papers, also booklet "You are the Jury," prices, etc. To those naming this magazine we will send Free a set of Pocket Maps.

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY
Springfield, Mass. Established 1811



HOW?



WHERE?



WHO?

PUTNAM'S' LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

OFFERS ALL LIBRARIES AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE

ALL BOOKS OF ALL PUBLISHERS

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reached a colossal figure, which was never exactly ascertained. According to the date of the Commissariat for Public Instruction their number reached, at the very least, 80 to 100 thousand." But these libraries had hardly any books and an entirely inadequate number of readers. A systematic reorganization and reduction of the number of libraries was undertaken and a year later the total figure for stationary libraries was 16,125, out of which 2,076 were located in Siberia and the rest in European Russia. In addition there were 6,156 traveling libraries. This represents one library to every 170 square miles and 4,903 people. The number of books per library changed in the following way: in 1909-11 there was an average of 676 books in every library, in 1912-15 that number increased to 781 books, in October, 1921, it reached the number of 1,226 books, and in November, 1922, the high mark showed 3,000 books per library. Doubtless the chief source of supply was found in confiscated private collections.

N. L.

JAPAN

Tokyo. The Municipal Library within three weeks after the earthquake opened the first of six reading rooms which are much frequented by people who lost everything in the disaster. A feature of these rooms is the children's corner provided with low seats. The reading rooms are in zinc-roofed barracks erected for temporary relief.



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LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS WANTED

A cataloger of experience in university and public libraries with a knowledge of modern languages desires to make a change. Vicinity of Boston preferred. Y. C. 7.

Cataloger, woman, college and library school training, professional and business experience, desires private or special library work. A. M. 7.

Young woman, college graduate with library school training and experience wants position as librarian or reference librarian of teachers' college, or theological seminary. A. I. 7.

Librarian, trained, and with general library experience, will be available June 1st for temporary or permanent position. Familiar with documents, and having workable plans for making them accessible and useful especially in college depositories. \$1500. W. H. 7.

Librarian, many years experience in college and public libraries in the east seeks larger executive position, east or west. B. O. 7.

University graduate with experience in teaching, filing, typing and some cataloging, desires position. Knows French and German. M. T. 7.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted a college graduate who is also a trained librarian, with at least a small amount of experience, for the Humboldt State Teachers College and Junior College in Arcata, California on the Redwood Highway. If the librarian is willing to do a small amount of teaching she can make her services of greater value to the institution. The position will be open July 1st, 1924. Active service will be eleven months each year and the salary is \$2,040.

Wanted—a trained librarian to take charge of a small southern library for six months beginning June 1st. R. N. 7.

Librarian with good and varied experience in cataloging, classification indexing and research work wants position in New York City. Recommended. G. L. 7.

Young man, with Columbia University A.M., a thorough knowledge of French, German and Slavic languages, and five years' experience, wants position in university or large city library. Well recommended. X. Z. 7.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

April 11. At the Hotel Winton, Cleveland. Catalogers' regional conference—Ohio north of Columbus and east of Toledo and Pennsylvania north and west of Pittsburgh. All catalogers cordially invited. Please notify Sophie K. Hiss, Cleveland Public Library of your intention to be present.

April 24-25. At St. Petersburg. Florida Library Association.

April 24-26. At Birmingham. Alabama Library Association.

April 28-30. At Pasadena. Annual meeting of the California Library Association.

May 2-3. At Atlantic City. Headquarters at the Hotel Chelsea. Twenty-eighth joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club.

June 19-21. At the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass. Massachusetts Library Club.

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AMONG LIBRARIANS

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- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- Ill. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

AIKEN, Gertrude E., 1913 Wis., appointed head cataloger, Chicago Historical Society Library.

BISHOP, Mr. and Mrs. W. W., of the University of Michigan, sailed for Europe on March 1. Mr. Bishop will spend most of his sabbatical leave in study, and will also give some lectures at the Paris Library School.

BUDLONG, Mrs. Minna C., 1910, formerly of the Kalamazoo Public Library and recently minister of the People's Church, Kalamazoo, is now field secretary for the Alliance of Unitarian Women, with headquarters at 25 Beacon Street, Boston.

CASEY, Edwina, 1909 Wis., who has been in charge of the files of the Todd Drydock and Construction Company, Tacoma, Wash., has resigned to accept a position in the Tacoma Public Library.

CLAY, Miriam E., formerly head of the Loan Department of the Kansas State Agriculture College, is now assistant reference librarian at the University of Iowa.

DEACON, Dorothy, 1919 U. C., chief cataloger at the University of Southern California for the past three years, appointed assistant librarian of the Kawai County Library, Hawaii.

ELY, Margaret E., 1915 Wis., resigned in February from the Chicago Public Library to become librarian of the Central High School, Tulsa, Okla.

ETHELL, Emily, 1920 S., will become in September librarian of the Lyons Township High School, LaGrange, Ill.

GREGORY, Winifred, 1910 Wis., of the Technology Department, Carnegie Library of Pitts-

burgh, has joined the H. W. Wilson Co., to take charge of the National union list of serials.

GEROULD, James T., librarian of Princeton University, appointed chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Library Co-operation with other countries.

HUNT, Gaillard, who was from 1909 until 1917 chief of the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress, leaving that post to become a special officer of the Department of State to prepare a history of the World War, died March 20.

JACKSON, Bettina, 1910 Wis., in collaboration with her sister, Alice Jackson, is the author of an illustrated article on "Old Shawls from India" in the February number of *International Studio*, and a second article on "Shawls that Paisley Made" in the March number.

KITTELSON, Corinne, 1910 W., formerly with the University of Minnesota library, and for the past year engaged in reorganizing and cataloging the library of the North Dakota Historical Society at Bismarck, has been elected librarian. The library and museum are to be moved into the new \$500,000 Memorial building, recently completed.

LIEBERMANN, Lucile (Mrs. G. F. Kecht), 1920 Wis., is editing a Handbook of Chicago Authors for the English Club of Greater Chicago.

MILLER, Mrs. Ruth K., appointed librarian U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 53, Dwight, Ill.

MOTZ, Ruth, appointed librarian, U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 72, Helena, Montana.

PETERSON, Mrs. Sadie M., appointed librarian, U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 91, Tuskegee, Alabama.

WENDELL, Esther, 1919 Wis., is now with the advertising department of Montgomery Ward & Co., in charge of the indexes to the catalogs.

WIGGIN, Margaret Jones, appointed librarian, U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Rehabilitation Center No. 2, Federal Park, Md.

WILSON, Mrs. Helen M., appointed assistant librarian, U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 77, Portland, Oregon.

WOOD, Rachel F., appointed to Central Office, U. S. Veterans' Bureau, Washington, D. C., assistant to the Chief of the Library Unit, Hospital Library Service.

WOODRUFF, Jean, 1922 R., is now librarian of the Perris Union High School, Perris, Calif.

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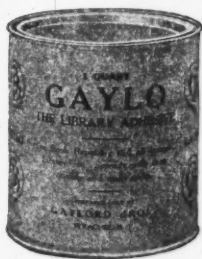
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CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Plans and a budget for a series of training text books have been prepared by the A. L. A. Editorial Committee.

A life of John Shaw Billings by Harry M. Lydenberg will shortly be published by the Merrymount Press.

A new edition of the 40-page catalog "School Libraries," published by the Library Bureau, may be obtained free on request.

Purd B. Wright's article on "The Value of the Library to the Banking Business" in *The Commercial Pulse*, "published by and for the family of the Commerce Trust Co., Kansas City," is a good example of library publicity thru the house organ.

The American Foundation for the Blind, 41 Union Square, has taken over for publication in its quarterly *Outlook for the Blind* the lists recently published semi-annually by the A. L. A. as the *Booklist of Revised Braille*. The A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Blind will, at the request of the Foundation, continue to edit the lists.

"Caroliniana in the Library of the University of South Carolina," an author catalog, compiled by Assistant Librarian Elizabeth D. English and edited by Librarian Robert H. Kennedy, gives in useful form the results of the work of setting aside Caroliniana begun by a former librarian, Margaret H. Rion and continued by the present library staff. The list includes as a separate chapter the Abney Collection presented to the Library only last spring and there are appendices on matter not brought out by the author list.

February brought three new library periodicals all requiring superlatives and all original in their way of treating the calendar.

The smallest, Gaylord's *Library Logic*, Vol. 1, No. 1, dated February, greeted the not very early birds at the Chicago midwinter meetings. It has at the present time a circulation several tens of thousands ahead of the next most widely circulated library periodical.

The most concise, the *Bulletin of the Maine Library Association*, dated February 27 and received (in New York) on March 24, tells in 37 words (including the date and serial number) about the town, place, dates and hosts of the Association's 1924 meeting. The word "the" occurs four times—we think unnecessarily.

The biggest is the "independent and yellow" *Abuse of Print*, a 14-page large sheet, illus-

trated with crayons and pen drawings and photographs, the text typewritten for the most part, and the headlines printed. It is announced as "to be published leap yearly" and the edition, limited to one copy, was forwarded to Paris on March 22 to meet the honorary subscriber, John Cotton Dana, and to take him the greeting and news of the staff of the Newark Free Public Library; forty-seven members of which contributed to the *Abuse*, edited by Marguerite L. Gates and Catherine Van Dyne.

Those who attended the 1919 Asbury Park Conference will remember *Abuse's* elder sister, *The Use of Print*, christened by Mr. Dana; and probably pressure will be brought to bear on Mr. Dana by the privileged few outside the staff who have seen it to reproduce, in part at least, this, the most human and enlightening of library periodicals. Mr. Dana is on his way home after a visit to Italy where he completed a thoro convalescence.

An article, entitled "Concerning the Purification of Libraries" in the *Red Librarian* (Moscow, October 1923), discusses measures for the weeding out of "dangerous" books. One might expect a diatribe against "bourgeois" literature and a recommendation to leave in the libraries nothing but strictly "Marxian" works, and one is pleasantly surprised to find very sensible remarks on the subject. "The sense of removing certain books," says Mr. Pokrovsky, a high soviet official, "does not consist in concealing from the readers those thoughts with which we do not agree. It must be remembered that by means of removal and prohibition of books we do not struggle against other peoples' thought, but merely against the attempts to falsify thought thru an appeal to passions and to wicked emotions, or to deceive the readers by a mendacious representation of facts." The cultured communists, according to this writer, naturally wish everyone to become a communist, an atheist, a materialist, a Darwinian, etc. . . . "But," he continues, "the cultured communists wish people to become conscious communists, materialists, atheists, etc., and a conscious adoption of any theory presupposes a knowledge of the opposite viewpoint, a comprehension of the arguments to the contrary, a general critical activity of the mind. Therefore the cultured communists do not conceal any arguments contrary to their own theories, but try to demonstrate and explain them" N. L.

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90 p. pap. Jan. 31, 1924.
Enoch Pratt Free Library. *Bulletin*. 102 p. pap. Jan. 1924. 10c.
Iowa Library Commission. Reading list: senior high school. In cooperation with the Iowa Association of Teachers of English. Des Moines. 19 p. pap. 1923.

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ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL

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- Huebner, Grover C. Agricultural commerce; new ed. rev. and enl. Appleton. Bibls. O. \$3.

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- Weirick, Bruce. From Whitman to Sandburg in American poetry; a critical survey. Macmillan. Bibl. D. \$2.

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- Philadelphia (Pa.) Chamber of Commerce. Americanization in Philadelphia: a city-wide plan of co-ordinated agencies under direction of the Americanization committee; a manual for Americanization workers. Bibl.

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- Alee, Warder C., comp. Synoptic key to the phyla, class and orders of animals; with particular reference to freshwater and terrestrial fauna of the moist temperate region in North America. . . . Univ. of Chicago Press. Bibl. D. pap. 75c.

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ASSOCIATIONS

- National and interstate trade and allied associations with periodicals, having general offices outside the city of New York. 65 Liberty st., New York: Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. *Monthly Bulletin*. Dec. 1923. p. 26-56. (To be continued).
See also Y. M. C. A.

AUTHORITY. See LIBERTY

BIOGRAPHY. See CHRISTIAN BIOGRAPHY

BIRDS

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- Hodous, Lewis. Buddhism and Buddhists in China. Macmillan. 4 p. bibl. S. \$1.25. (World's living religions ser.).

BUSINESS CYCLES

- Lanfear, V. W. Business fluctuations and the American labor movement. Longmans. Bibl. \$1.50. (Columbia Univ. studies in hist., econ. and public law v. 110, no. 2).

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CHARACTER

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- U. S. Children's Bureau. Child labor in the U. S.; ten questions answered. 2nd ed. Bibl. (Bur. pub. no. 114).

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See also LABOR.

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CHINA

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- Keyte, J. C. In China now; China's need and the Christian contribution. Doran. 3p. bibl. D. \$1.50.

See also BUDDHISM

CHINESE. See IMMIGRANTS.

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See also AGRICULTURE—COMMERCE

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- Zivny, L. J. Bibliograficky katalog 1923. Cast II. Index autoru. Praha: Ceskoslovensky Ustav Bibliograficky. 107 p. pap. 1924.

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- Marsh, Agnes M. The dance in education. New York: A. S. Barnes. 8p. bibl. Q. \$10.

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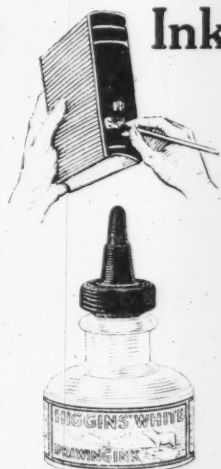
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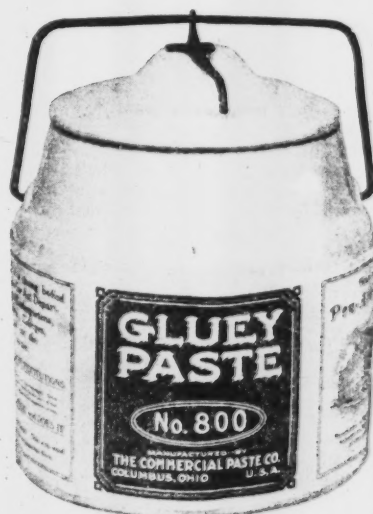
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DEPARTMENT STORES

Indianapolis (Ind). Chamber of Commerce. Department store service. Bloomington: University of Indiana Bookstore. Bibl. 10c. (Indianapolis vocational information ser. no. 8).

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U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on uniform divorce laws. 8 typew. p. 90c. Dec. 19, 1923. (P. A. I. S.).

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See also DANCING; HIGH SCHOOLS, JUNIOR; SOCIOLOGY

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U. S. Superintendents of Documents. Immigration: naturalization, citizenship, Chinese, Japanese, Negroes and aliens; list of pubs. for sale . . . 10 p. Nov. 1923. (Price List 67, 7th ed.).

See also AMERICANIZATION; IMMIGRATION

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